THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 52. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SCAFFOLD.

EXECUTION AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

BRIDGET DURGAN HUNG

The Culprit's Behavior, in Prison and at the Gallows.

HER CONFESSION OF THE CRIME.

How Mrs. Coriell Was Murdered.

THE FINAL SCENE.

LAST WORDS OF THE MURDERESS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

FEELING AMONG THE POPULACE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 30.—The excitement which has pervaded this ordinarily quiet community for months, in consequence of the murder of Mrs. Coriell by Bridget Durgan, culminated to-day in the execution of the unfortunate woman.

BRIDGET DURGAN'S PRISON LIFE.

The few days preceding her melancholy fate differed but little from the earlier portion of her prison life, with which the public has been made fully acquainted from time to time. She continued to rise at 7 or half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, and breakfast at 8. She ate heartily, though not excessively and was regularly furnished by the Sheriff with all the little delicacies of the season, whenever she demanded them. Towards the Sheriff and his family, and Mr. Randolph, the prison-keeper, indeed, she has exhibited a kind and grateful disposition, giving them much less trouble than might have been anticipated under the circumstances.

CURIOSITY TO SEE THE CULPRIT.

The curiosity to see her remained unabated until the end of her career. It is said by the prison officials that at least thirty thousand persons visited the jail for that purpose during the period of her incarceration. Many of these she condescended to notice, and some to converse with; but during the last few days she appeared so averse to seeing strangers that an order prohibiting their admission was posted on the entrance to the prison, and at least two hundred were turned away unsatisfied yesterday. With those whom she received, she was unwilling to converse concerning the crime of which she had been convicted, always changing the subject when that unpleasant topic was broached.

SHE IS BREAKING DOWN.

Those who conversed with her yesterday found her somewhat more dejected than she was a short time before, although now and then she would rally herself and brighten up. When the subject of her approaching execution was touched upon, she continued to express her entire willingness and readiness to die, asserting that she was quite tired of remaining alone in her cell.

THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSORS.

Early yesterday morning she received a visit from Father Dugan, the assistant of Father Rodgers, and later in the day the latter clergyman passed some time with her in religious conversation and exhortation. During the afternoon she likewise received a two-hours' visit from Miss Sullivan, a teacher in the Catholic school, who, at the request of Father Rodgers, had been paying her daily visits for some time past. Towards evening she had another welcome visitor in the person of a woman who lived near her in Ireland, and who has been in this country but a short time. In this quiet way, with the companionship of friends and the exclusion of curious strangers, the last day of the unfortunate woman passed.

VISITORS TO THE PRISON TO-DAY.

Although nearly all visitors were excluded from the precincts of the prison proper, they were still able to penetrate as far as the office of J. Manning Clarkson, Esq., the Sheriff of Middlesex county, on whom devolved the unpleasant duty of carrying out the sentence of the Court. This was the second execution at which Mr. Clarkson has been called upon to officiate, and between his first case and the next preceding a period of twelve or fifteen years elapsed. The applicants for admission to the prison on the morning of the execution were numbered by the thousand, and they come from all parts of the country, and presented all imaginable pretexts as grounds for the favor they demanded. It was at first determined to limit the number to two hundred; but before the fatal day arrived, the total had swelled to five hundred.

FIVE HUNDRED DEPUTIES.

As the law of the State requires all executions to be in private, and prohibits the presence of all persons except the Sheriff and his Deputies, and other specified officials, it was necessary to constitute each and every one of the five hundred witnesses of the execution a Deputy Sheriff, and this course was accordingly pursued.

THE MILITARY GUARD.

In addition to this large force, who could be called upon to preserve order, if need be, the Sheriff issued a requisition to Colonel Uriah De Hart, commanding the 3d Regiment of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, to order the presence of two companies of his command, which were accordingly present, surrounding the prison and Court House, and keeping at a distance all who were not provided with tickets by the Sheriff.

[**Second Despatch.**]

NEW BRUNSWICK, August 30.—The excitement attending the execution was even greater than had been anticipated.

The crowd commenced to collect outside of the prison at an early hour, and by ten o'clock amounted to more than two thousand. Every available point on neighboring trees and housetops was taken possession of. Five hundred who were furnished tickets by the Sheriff filled the prison yard, anxious to get a view of the gallows.

They climbed up trees, and on walls and outhouses, in a noisy manner, exhibiting a desire to witness a sad scene that was absolutely disgusting.

A FAREWELL INTERVIEW.

Last evening the Prosecuting Attorney, Charles M. Herbert, had a farewell interview with the prisoner, and communicated to the representatives of the press the substance of the confession made by Bridget to the prison-keeper, Mr. Randolph, which will be found elsewhere.

THE LAST REPOSE.

Bridget went to sleep at 1 o'clock this morning, sleeping three hours under the guard of the Prison-keeper and two ladies.

CONDITION THIS MORNING.

At 8 o'clock this morning, Mr. Adrain, her counsel, visited her, finding her much dejected and in tears.

THE SHERIFF ENTERS THE CELL.

At 10 o'clock everything was ready, and the Sheriff waited on her in her cell. When he told her that the time had come, she exclaimed "God help us."

ON THE WAY TO THE SCAFFOLD.

At five minutes after ten she was led out and into the prison yard, accompanied by the Sheriff and Fathers Rodgers, Dugan, and Misdziol. She was dressed in a brown frock, narrow white collar, and white gloves.

As she appeared there was a loud cry of "Hats off!" and "Down in front!" The crowd surged back and forth, and acted in the most unseemly manner. As Bridget walked to the fatal spot her face was down-cast, though composed, and her step firm.

AT THE GALLOWS.

The religious exercises at the gallows were very short, and as the priests were holding the crucifix before her, and whispering words of consolation, she exclaimed, "Don't let any Protestant hear what I say."

THE DEATH.

At fifteen minutes past 10, while the priests were whispering in her ear, the rope was cut, and, after an almost imperceptible quiver, Bridget Durgan was no more!

THE REMAINS.

Her remains were subsequently consigned to the care of Father Rodgers for burial.

Later—Confession of Bridget Durgan—A Horrible Story.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 30.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Herbert, the District Attorney, called upon Bridget at the jail, to bid her good-by. She said that she had no feeling against him whatever; that he had done what he thought was his duty, and then added:—"You must let Mary Gilroy go." Mr. Herbert assured her that he would only do what was his duty in the case. Bridget replied that Mary Gilroy was "entirely innocent." In answer to a question from Mr. Herbert, if Mary did not know that something was going on, she said that Mary did not know any more about the murder than the rest of the people of Newmarket, and upon being asked why Mary Gilroy should say to her room mate, Delia Coyne, that "Bridget must be murdering Mrs. Coriell," answered that it must have come from her ugly temper. Mr. Herbert then asked her if Mary Gilroy was not there that night, and Bridget replied, "Not at *that* time." She further stated that she did not know Mary Gilroy until she came to Newmarket, and that the story of the Policeman Dennitt on the trial, about seeing her in New York with Mary Gilroy, was not true. During this conversation she remarked that she would do her best to save Mary Gilroy.

BRIDGET'S CONFESSION.

In regard to Bridget's confession, her statements made from time to time to the jailor, and by him detailed to Mr. Herbert, the District Attorney, are substantially as follows:—

Bridget denies that her motive in committing the murder was robbery, but says, in effect, that she wished to attain a place in the household that she could not reach while Mrs. Coriell lived; and to succeed in her wishes, she determined to remove her. With the purpose fixed in her mind, she heard that the Doctor was going away that night, and would not return until morning. In the evening she got the butcher-knife and placed it in a convenient spot on the table, and then sat down to talk with Mrs. Coriell, who changed her clean dress for the old one she had on during the day, and threw herself on to the lounge. After conversing for a while, Mrs. Coriell fell asleep. Bridget then got up and seized the small chair and hit her over the head. Mrs. Coriell jumped up from the lounge, took up a large chair to defend herself and struck at Bridget, breaking a piece off the top of the chair, which was afterwards found; Bridget then grasped the knife and rushed upon her; Mrs. Coriell ran to the door to escape, and succeeded in getting outside, but Bridget caught her and drew her back, and as she came into the room she saw her little child, and stooping and kissing it, cried out, "Oh, my poor baby!" In the struggle the knife had been drawn through her hand, and when Bridget forced her through the sitting-room door she seized hold of the jamb, and also of the knob, leaving the bloody marks of her hands, which were noticed the following day. Bridget then succeeded in forcing her into the bed-room, and there stabbed her with a knife, and beat her with a chair until she supposed she was dead. She then poured the contents of the lamp over Mrs. Coriell and the bed, and set fire to the latter, using as a torch a baby's calico frock wrapped up in paper. She then went and changed her clothing, and the baby's, up stairs, and tipped over and rummaged the bureau, to lead the neighbors to believe that a robbery had been committed. Coming down into the sitting-room, she heard Mrs. Coriell raise the bed-room window and open the shutters, and running round outside of the house, saw her standing in front of the window. She dashed her back into the burning building, closed the blind, and left with the child. The knife she secreted in the outhouse in the morning.

Executions of Women in New Jersey.

The first woman executed in New Jersey, of whom we have any record, was Mary Cole, a young married woman, who was hanged at Newton, Sussex county, on the 26th of July, 1812, fifty-five years ago. Mary, with her husband and mother, had, but a year or two before, come to that county from Paterson, and the mother had purchased a small place near Lafayette, upon which they lived as one family. Early in February the mother suddenly disappeared and, soon after, the place was sold by the Coles at a sacrifice, and they removed to another place a few miles distant. The purchaser of the Coles' property soon became so annoyed by a sickening stench, that he caused the floor of the house to be taken up; and there discovered the dead body of Mary's mother, bearing such marks as left no doubt in the minds of all who saw it that she had been murdered. The county authorities were immediately informed, and Mary and her husband were arrested and imprisoned. At the April term of the County Courts, they were placed on trial, and Mary (having confessed that, to get possession of her mother's property, she had murdered her by first knocking her down with an axe and then cutting her throat) was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and her husband was convicted as an accessory after the fact, she being sentenced to be hanged, and he to confinement in the State Prison for three years. The execution took place in public, upon the spot where the Sussex Railroad now stands, and the doomed woman was driven under the scaffold upon a cart, which, after the rope was adjusted about her neck, was driven from under her, and her body left swinging in the air. The spot still bears the name of the "Mary Cole Hollow."

The second case was that of Eliza Freeman, who was hanged at Mount Holly in 1832 for the murder of her husband, Thomas Freeman; and the third and last was that of a colored servant, named Rosa Keen, who was hanged at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, April 26, 1844, for the murder, by poison, of her master, the Hon. Enos Seeley, who had at one time been Acting Governor of the State.

New Jersey Election.

Senators will have to be elected next fall in the counties of Burlington, Cape May, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic, and Sussex. In Monmouth county a Sheriff, Surrogate, and three Coroners are to be elected on general ticket, and three members of the Legislature by districts.

—The lineal descendant of Dermot M'Morough, the last Irish king, is now working as a stonemason at buildings at Toxteth Park, Liverpool. He is known by the name of D——. The undoubted representative of the celebrated Earl of Ulster who flourished in the time of Elizabeth, and who gave that monarch a good deal of trouble in Ireland, is a policeman in the Liverpool police force. The grandson of one of the most eminent members of the Irish Parliament, who was not only distinguished as an orator and a beautiful lyric poet, but also for his patriotism and opposition to the Union, is now a barman in a spirit vault near the Liverpool Exchange.

—Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is at Long Branch.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Trouble Between General Grant and the President—The Executive Order Relieving General Sheridan—General Grant's Powers Under the Reconstruction Acts—He has no Voice in the Execution of the Laws.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The feeling in Washington has settled down into almost the usual state of dog-day quietude. There have been no developments to-day of any character, and the fever heat of the past few days has greatly abated. The chief topic of discussion is the discovery of the fact, fully alluded to last night, that Congress has not given General Grant the necessary powers to effectually checkmate the efforts of the President. The latter's position is that, under the Reconstruction act, he has the right to remove district commanders, which is admitted; that, despite the terms of the Reconstruction act, he has the power inherent in him, under the Constitution, to execute those acts; that General Grant has no original power under them, and that his powers are simply supervisory, and limited to certain well-defined action. As pertinent to this, when General Grant issued paragraph five of his instructions to General Thomas, the President told him he had no authority under the Reconstruction acts to originate such instructions. General Grant replied that if it was not conferred upon him by the Reconstruction acts, it certainly was by army regulations and well-established custom; for whenever an officer is relieved of a command, the officer who succeeds him is always directed to continue the orders he finds in force until modified or annulled by proper authority. General Grant holds that the President's authority under the acts of Congress is expressly limited by the acts themselves; that beyond this the President has no original authority; that the District Commanders are invested by the laws with the sole responsibility of their execution, subject to his (General Grant's) approval and disapproval in certain particulars. This is the interpretation of the acts given by Congress itself. The danger of a collision between the President and General Grant depends entirely upon how far the former will dare to proceed. If he confines himself to the removal of district commanders, and a general direction that they execute the laws of Congress according to their provisions, as in General Hancock's case, a collision may be avoided, for General Grant's power of revision of the acts of the district commanders, though seriously and inconsistently limited by the terms of the law, is yet sufficient to prevent much mischief if any of them are so disposed. If, however, the President carries out the views which he is known to hold, namely—that under the Constitution he has revisionary power himself, there will certainly be a conflict. Time alone can determine.

Jerry Black and the Cabinet.

Apropos of the recent Cabinet excitements, a good story is told how a little mistake produced a great, not to say a ludicrous commotion in the minds of certain prominent "place-hunters." It seems Mr. Seward wished to see Mr. Blacque, the Turkish Minister, and sent for him. By some mistake the message found its way to the office of Hon. Jerry Black, chief among the expectants of Cabinet portfolios. He was out of town, and the message was opened by his son. As Mr. Seward does not write a very legible hand, the conclusion was arrived at that a break up in the Cabinet was imminent, and that Mr. Black was wanted for consultation. So he was telegraphed for instanter. He received the message all right, and got here next morning, took a carriage with Marshal Lamon, and rode to the State Department, and found Mr. Seward just going to Cabinet meeting, who said, "Walk in, gentlemen, I'll be back soon." The visitors waited three hours, and Mr. Seward didn't come. They thought it curious, but called again next day. "Well, Mr. Black, what can I do for you?" said the bland Secretary. "I came in response to your despatch," said Mr. Black. "Despatch? despatch?" said Mr. Seward; "I sent you no despatch." And tinkling his little bell, he caused inquiry to be made, when the error was discovered. An explosion followed, and Mr. Black disappeared. This was the foundation for the report that Mr. Seward had telegraphed to Jerry Black to come and fix up the broken Cabinet.—*N. Y. Times.*

General Grant's Powers.

The President has triumphed. General Grant's protest has been unavailing, and the order assigning Hancock to the place of Sheridan, and ordering Sheridan to proceed at once to the Department of the Missouri, is issued. More than this, Grant has been compelled not only to yield to the removal of Sheridan and Sickles, but surrenders his right to control the District Commanders. In his order of August 19 he directed Sheridan's successor to continue all orders he should find in force in the Fifth District; the new order framed by the President, and countersigned by Grant, gives Hancock full authority to revoke all that Sheridan has done. He may replace Throckmorton in the Governor's chair, and make Monroe again the Mayor of New Orleans. The practical point with which the people are concerned is that General Grant admits the right of the President to annul his directions to the District Commanders, and that Mr. Johnson sweeps aside his interference.

That Congress never intended to give this authority to the President is certain; but the extent of the powers given to the General is another question. The Supplementary Reconstruction act gives the General authority to disapprove the acts of District Commanders, and all the powers of suspension, removal, and appointment which they possess. But it is argued on the side of the President that this right to disapprove does not constitute the right to direct, and the validity of the argument is evidently admitted by General Grant by his withdrawal from his first position, and his exact obedience to the President's instructions.

Admitting this to be the correct view, we do not see that it follows that the District Commanders are absolutely independent of the General. True, the letter of the law gives him no power to dictate whom they shall appoint or remove, but it does give him all their "powers of suspension, removal, appointment, or detail." Section 4 gives him the power to remove civil officers they have appointed. Section 8 further authorizes him to remove "whenever he shall deem it needful any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead." Unquestionably it is clear enough that although Grant cannot say to Hancock, "Appoint such a man Governor," he may appoint whomsoever he pleases Governor over Hancock's opposition. If this be not the law, then Congress has legislated directly for a conflict of authority. It cannot give the General identically the power of suspension and removal possessed by the District Commanders. His authority or theirs must be paramount, and we think there is no question but that in any case where the District Commander comes in conflict with the General on a question of appointment or removal, the subordinate must yield.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The President and General Grant.

General Grant to-day issued the order assigning General Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, precisely in accordance with the President's order directing the change. It will be noticed that the Adjutant-General's order, instead of being dated to-day or even yesterday, is dated back to the 26th, the day on which the President issued his order. In view of what has transpired in the meantime, it is a little singular that the order should not be dated to-day, the day of its promulgation. General Grant, however, did not find the Supplemental Reconstruction act passed in July so liberal in conferring authority upon him as he supposed at first, and discovering this, promptly acquiesced, and issued the order. It is not true, as published in the *Chronicle* here, that the President told General Grant that his letter was insubordinate. Their conference yesterday was as friendly as at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, which the sensation correspondent of a Boston paper represented as stormy. I have to add that General Grant wrote the President a note, withdrawing his letter in which he protested against the form of the Presidential order issued, sending Hancock in place of Sheridan. This letter was promptly returned to him, as requested, and will, of course, never see the light. This ends the third protest.—*N. Y. World.*

The New Impeachment Movement.

From the National Intelligencer, August 29.

Had there been lately a crowd of Baker's detectives in Washington, as was the case during the war, under the odious Stanton-Holt ascendancy, there might, probably, be enough brought to light to show that a semi-madman of rank had come to Washington to get up such a grand devotion here to a deposed military official, that, in connection with affiliated ones of like character, a certain sort of duress or menace of force was to be obtained over the President, and that the executive power was to have substantially passed from his hands. This insane scheme seems to have failed or become suspended, and in its place for a time the expedient is resorted to of obtaining a concert of radical presses to suddenly assail the President in the most furious manner, and, in effect, call for his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. It is doubtless supposed by the contrivers and conspirators in a run mad party policy that he will be paralyzed by fear, and utterly forego the further exercise of his prerogative under the Constitution, which is conspicuously aiding the Democratic and conservative sentiment of the country in the great battle of the people against demagogues, corruptionists, usurpers, and despots at heart, whether civil or military. Under the circumstances, therefore, we are not surprised to find that the New York *Tribune* and New York *Times* are in the new conspiracy for impeachment. It would be the sight of a lifetime to behold the leading editors of those establishments coming from extreme positions of hate as wide as the poles to sink all former differences of opinion at the sacred shrine of "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," against Andrew Johnson. It is true that heretofore neither of these patriotic parties have countenanced the acts of the reckless partisans who, by legal or guilty methods, have sought the official life of the President. Therefore, the question arises, why, upon any rational idea, this sudden change of position? The Congressional measure to that end sadly failed. The Conover-Holt-Ashley conspiracy has been exposed and brought to grief. It is not pretended that the President has violated the Constitution by the removal of Generals Sickles or Sheridan. If it be asserted that such removals are contrary to the action of Congress, and, therefore, he should be impeached, we can easily refute this by so high authority as Mr. Thaddeus Stevens himself.

OBITUARY.

Josiah O. Stearns.

Josiah O. Stearns, late Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad, died at his residence in Elizabeth, yesterday morning of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Stearns was born in New Hampshire in 1831. He commenced railroad life as conductor on the Pennsylvania Central road, from which he subsequently transferred his services to the New Jersey Central, occupying the position of Assistant Superintendent thereon till 1862, when he succeeded his relative, Mr. John O. Stearns, as Superintendent. Mr. Stearns was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties to the Company, and was universally esteemed for his liberality to the poor and his many social virtues. He was a bachelor, but, at the time of his demise, was on the eve of marriage. He was a member and officer of Christ's Church, Elizabeth.

Rev. Dr. Basilio Manuel Arillaga.

The Rev. Dr. Basilio Manuel Arillaga, Superior of the Jesuits in Mexico, and rector of the College of San Ildefonso, died in the prison there of the privations to which he was subjected. Dr. Arillaga was over eighty years of age, and was arrested by the Liberal authorities, together with Bishop Ormaechea, of Vera Cruz. He was probably the most erudite scholar that Mexico ever produced, and at some time or other had under his tutorship the most prominent and eminent men of his country. In 1865 the Abbe Testory, head chaplain of the French forces, wrote a pamphlet in defense of the nationalization of Church property. In the course of his remarks he characterized the Mexican clergy as ignorant and corrupt. Dr. Arillaga replied to this *brochure* in three pamphlets, and brought down upon the Abbe Testory the indignation of all uninterested foreigners then in Mexico. The reply of Dr. Arillaga is a masterpiece of learning, statistics, wit, and sarcasm. Perhaps nothing contributed more to the estrangement between the native imperialists and foreign interventionists, and ultimately to the downfall of the empire, than this pamphlet of the Abbe Testory. The memory of Dr. Arillaga will be revered by all Mexicans, without distinction of party.

Fight Between Barney O'Brien and Patsy McLaughlin—Patsy Wins in Forty-three Rounds, Lasting Two Hours.

Yesterday morning a prize-fight for $100 a side took place on the Palisades, opposite Yonkers, between Barney O'Brien and Patsy McLaughlin, alias Cockroach, which deserves notice, because it is a perfect type of the brutality of the "ring." For a week both the men have been in training, and attained an excellent condition. O'Brien is about 35 years old, six feet high, and weighs 150 pounds. His antagonist, McLaughlin, is 32 years of age, stands five feet ten inches, and turns 160 pounds. The arrangements for the meeting were kept very close, and none but the friends of the principals and the lights of the fraternity knew when or where it was to come off. At 12 o'clock McLaughlin, his seconds, and friends went on board a small steam-tug, which had been engaged, at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, East River. The vessel then proceeded down the river, rounded Castle Garden, and steamed up the North River as far as Yonkers, where O'Brien and about a dozen friends were taken on board. It was about 3 o'clock when the tug rounded to and went down the river again, and in half an hour they put in and landed under the Palisades, and proceeded to the ground selected, which was the same where a fight took place a few weeks since. The preliminaries were soon arranged, and at 5 o'clock the men and their seconds entered the ring and went to work. McLaughlin looked the strongest, but O'Brien seemed at first to have the most skill. The fight was in Patsy's favor from the start, although Barney was awarded the first knock down, on the eighth round. After that, however, it was all one way, and at the thirty-eighth round Barney's friends saw that there was no chance for him. Nevertheless, the combat was continued five rounds more, when on time being called for the forty-fourth round, O'Brien was senseless, and could not be restored, and his seconds threw up the sponge. The fight lasted nearly two hours, and consisted of forty-three rounds. The party returned safely to the city, most of them landing at Manhattanville.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—In the case of the United States vs. 99,400 cigars and other property, Stahl & Brother, claimants, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the United States.

United States vs. Spirits, etc., Philip Rice, claimant. In this case the United States offered no evidence, and, therefore, a verdict for the claimant.

United States vs. Liquor and other property, Bergdoll & Psotta claimants. This was on information of the seizure of the property of the claimants, who carried on brewing at Twenty-ninth and Parrish streets, for an alleged violation of the 25th section of the act of July, 1866, which says that "no person shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel, for the purpose of distilling in any building, or on any premises where beer, lager beer, ale, porter, or other fermented liquors, etc., are manufactured," upon pain of forfeiture. And upon this ground the United States claimed that the property should be forfeited.

Amos J. Micnener testified that, in his office of Revenue Inspector, he visited the claimants' lager beer brewery, at Twenty-ninth and Parrish streets, on the 24th of May last, and there found a still that had been recently used, and also found a mash set for the distilling of about ten gallons of whisky. These were found upon the same premises where lager beer was brewed. Upon this discovery he seized the place the next day.

Claimants alleged that in the early part of March last they, Bergdoll & Psotta, gave up the business of making beer, and leased the premises to one Edward Marley; Marley on the 27th of March applied for and obtained from the Assessor of the First District a license to carry on a distillery on the premises; he paid the special tax of one hundred dollars, and up to the time of the seizure carried on his distillery. The claimants went with him to the Assessor, and were told that they were acting in accordance with the law.

Several witnesses were examined as to these points. There was really a condemnation of the still, boiler, etc., for violation of this 25th section; but this information was not for a violation of this section, as was at first stated by the United States Attorney, but was for an evasion of the duty upon liquor manufactured. There was no evidence of this, and therefore the verdict was for the claimants.

SECOND EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Suicide of a Colored Preacher.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 30.—A colored man, name unknown, supposed to have been a preacher, from papers found on him, and about thirty-four years of age, was found drowned in the dock, at Flanagan's wharf, this morning. He had two stones tied to his feet. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

The Republican Union party has now determined to make a strong effort to defeat the new Democratic State Constitution, which, if ratified, places Maryland, soul and body, in the hands of the Rebels and Democrats.

Hop at the Grove House.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

MEDIA, August 30.—The hop of the season came off last night at the Chesnut Grove House, and was in every respect a complete success. It was largely attended by all the families residing at their country-seats in the neighborhood, who, with a number invited from the city, added to the guests of the House, furnished as large a company as could be comfortably accommodated on the floor. An excellent band was in attendance, and the participants separated at an early hour this morning, universally delighted with the entertainment. The grounds were handsomely illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

From Montana.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—About one-half of Reynolds city, Montana, was burned on the 10th instant.

The Montana Rangers, under General Been, are expected against the Indians in a short time.

Five hundred dollars have been paid for three Indian scalps.

No tidings have been received yet of the expedition which left Fort Hayes, Kansas, a few days since.

The wife of Colonel Bankhead and twenty-five men of the 5th Regiment, have died of cholera at Fort Wallace.

The Prize Ring.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—It is understood that the fight between McCool and Jones will take place somewhere in Butler county, Ohio. The trains will leave the depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad in this city at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. The fight will commence between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M.

The Jones and McCoole Fight.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Large crowds of roughs and others left here this afternoon to witness McCoole and Jones fight. Betting here is all in favor of McCoole. The railroads are running excursion trains at reduced fares. McCoole took $5000 with him to bet on himself.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Arrived, steamer Germania, from Hamburg, with dates to the 17th inst. Also, steamers Achille, from Antwerp, Etna and Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Stocks very dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¼; Reading, 103⅜; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 69⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 105; Illinois Central, 120; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia Sixes, 47; Missouri Sixes, 103; Hudson River, 124½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 111; new issue, 108⅜; Ten-forties, 103; Seven-thirties, 107½. Sterling exchange, 109⅜. Gold, 142⅜.

MANY FISH.—A letter from Argeles, France, says that immense shoals of funny fish have made their appearance off that coast. One day last month the fishermen did not know what to do with the vast quantities they caught. The estimate is that twenty thousand kilos (two pounds each) have been taken in all.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 30, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand at an advance. 102⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 111⅜ for 6s of 1881; 107¼@107⅜ for June and August 7·30s; 109⅝ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s, and 114⅜ for '62 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101¼, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52, no change; Lehigh Valley at 57, no change, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¼, no change. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred, and 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 107 for Seventh National; 237 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 120 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 16½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28½ for preferred do.; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142; 11 A. M., 142¼; 12 M., 142¼; 1 P. M., 141⅞.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues easy on call at 4@5 per cent. on prime collaterals. A little more demand is noted in some quarters, but it is not sufficient to advance the rates, and the bulk of transactions are made at 4 per cent. The orders for currency for the West continue to be heavy. At the request of the Banks the Sub-Treasurer is paying a large proportion of the compounds in small notes, and these are being forwarded next."

—The London *Economist* says of the money market for the week ending the 17th:—

"There have been observed during the week trifling indications of a more healthy and active tone in the money market. It cannot be said that increased business has been done at the bank, nor that the market rates have varied more than the veriest shade; but there has certainly been an increased degree of willingness to enter into operations, and attended with rather more employment for money. The exchanges hold firm; the cotton trade is slightly more active, and it is understood that additional orders for the Baltic have been received on a somewhat larger scale. These circumstances all show that the tendency is towards confidence. As the early part of the week has been most favorable to the harvest operations, and as the aspect of political affairs abroad is less unsatisfactory, hope may be reasonably entertained that time is already operating the cure of past events, and that a prosperous future is to be anticipated."

—The Boston *Traveller* of Wednesday says:—

"The most of the city banks are lending money on pledges of Government securities, for short periods of time, at the rate of five per centum; but on recorded collaterals of the first-class six is the general charge. At these rates, and on these conditions, there are more lenders than borrowers—the supply of currency being in excess of the demand for its use, both at the institutions and in the opening market. In the discount line there is a fair degree of vitality, and a larger amount of commercial paper is offered for sale than there has been for some weeks past. Prime double names having a few months to run, were negotiated this forenoon at six and seven per cent., but the range for inferior grades extended all the way from eight to twelve per cent., with but a limited number of transactions reported at the higher figures."

—The Providence *Journal* says:—

"The Money Market sympathizes with the general condition of business. It is dull, without any movement worthy of notice. Rates range from 6½@6¾ ₩ cent., but the calls for money at the banks have decreased very much within a month, and borrowers just now have the advantage."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Tuesday, says:—

"The Money Market is working easier, as far as the supply of currency is concerned but paper is closely scrutinized, and only first-class names pass in bank at 8@10 ₩ cent. In the open market good paper is more easily placed at 10@12 ₩ cent. There is not much of a return flow of currency from the country as yet, and at the same time there is not as much going out."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New..b5..	101¼	$2000 C & Am 6s, '89....	88¾
$250 do.	01¾	200 sh Read R......c.	52
$6000 C & Am 6s, '70...	95	15 sh Leh V R	57
$3500 City 6s, New..ls..	101¾	300 sh Read R...ls..b30.	52
$2100 do.	101¾		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅝@111—; old 5-20s, 114¾@115; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110⅞@111¼; do., July, 108⅜@108½; do., 1867, 108¼@108½; 10-40s, 102¾@103; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107⅜; do., June, 107¼@107⅜; do., July, 107¼@107⅜. Gold, 141⅞@142¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅜@111⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 110⅞@111¼; do. new, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅝@103; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107¼@107⅜; 3d series, 107¼@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅞; May, 1865, 116⅞; August, 1865, 115¾; September, 1865, 115⅝; October, 1865, 114⅞. Gold, 142@142¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1862, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102⅝@103; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107@107¼; do., June, 107¼@107⅜; do., July, 107¼@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅞@119; do., December, 1864, 117⅞@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Aug. 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅝@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 142@142¼. Silver, 135@136½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 30.—There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is firm at $43 ₩ ton.

Cotton is scarce and prices are drooping; small sales of middling uplands at 27@27½c., and New Orleans at 28@28½c.

Cloverseed is very quiet but steady at $8·50@9. Timothy is in fair request, and 400 bushels sold at $2·94@3 ₩ bushel. There is a strong demand for Flaxseed, and it sells on arrival at $2·75.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers buy sparingly; small sales to the trade at $7·25@7·75 ₩ barrel for superfine; $8@8·75 for old stock extras; $9·50@10·50 for new wheat do. do.; $11·50@12·50 for new wheat extra family; and $13@14 for fancy lots. Rye Flour is scarce and commands $9. 6000 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and good quality is in fair request; sales of 5200 bushels new red at $2·25@2·40 ₩ bushel; white ranges from $2·60 to $2·80. Rye is steady at $1·60 for new and $1·70 for old. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at $1·25@1·26, and mixed Western at $1·21@1·22. Oats are dull at 45@65c., and old at 70@73c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........66 | 11 A. M..........71 | 2 P. M..........73

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Charleston, C. Baker.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr W. Mason, Mulford, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. Richardson, Crocker, Boston, do.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Henry May, Franklin, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Mary Jane, Jones, Richmond, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Pawtucket, do.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Alexandria, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Washington, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Wilmington, Merchant & Co.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, Portsmouth, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Norwich, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Seventy-six, Teal, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Fort Warren, do.
Schr W. P. Philips, Somers, Roxbury, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Lynn, do.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, Wilmington, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr G. W. Rawley, Allen, Boston, Captain.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston, Captain.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, Captain.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Fortress Monroe, Captain.
Schr Blast, Parker, Trenton, Captain.
Schr Pearl, Adams, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Josie, Pettigrew, from Boston.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, from Newport.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, from Derby.
Schr W. Kallahan, Hunter, from Georgetown.
Schr G. Green, Westcott, from Lynn.
Schr M. C. Rankin, Crosby, from Cape Cod.
Schr Emma Bacon, Case, from Salem.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, from Salem.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Salem.
Schr Pearl, Adams, from Beverly.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, from Dorchester.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Cambridge.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from Dighton.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, from Newburyport.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Bowers, from New Bedford.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, from Fall River.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, from Fall River.
Schr Trident, Jameson, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Providence.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Pawtucket.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, from Cohasset.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, from Portsmouth.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Wilmington.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Ludlam, from Boston.
Schr George Edwards, Weeks, from Boston.
Schr George Taulane, Adams, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr E. Richardson, Crocker, from Boston.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, from Boston.
Schr Seventy-six, Teal, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Boston.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr M. Williamson, Lake, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Emery, Young, from Boston.
Schr W. Paxson, Mulford, from Boston.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan, from Boston.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 28.—Brig Gambria, from Philadelphia for London, went to sea to-day. U. S. ship Portsmouth, from New York, on a cruise; ship Chas. Davenport, from Philadelphia for New Orleans; brigs Eolus, do. for Gibraltar; W. B. Forrest, do. for Manzanillo; B. Young, for Philadelphia; schrs Nightingale and Iona, from Philadelphia for Salem; Mary McKee and Othello, do. for Galveston; Paugussett, do. for Washington; T. Borden and Dick Williams, do. for Fall River; Hannah Little, do. for E. Cambridge; Nellie Potter, do. for Annasquan; and Margaret, do. for Portsmouth, remained at the Breakwater. Steamer E. W. Colt, with peaches for New York, left this afternoon. Wind S.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Lancaster, Jackson, and L. Skolfield, Skolfield, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 17th inst.

Barques J. Good, Crowell, and E. A. Souder, Payne, for Philadelphia, at London 17th inst.

Brig Chieftain, Conrad, hence, at Halifax 23d inst.

Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, from Lingan for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PR

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rats Gnawing.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The first instinct of the rats just before they leave the sinking ship is to get into the pantry and gorge themselves. We have such a phenomenon in Washington now. The Administration rats have figured out just five hundred and fifty-five days of feeding, excluding impeachment chances, which, to say the least, are not so bad as when Congress adjourned. If they were even sure of five hundred and fifty-five days, it would be well enough, but they are not very certain of more than a hundred. So they assail the Treasury with vindictive and hungry earnestness. Uncle Sam's oaken chest was never so persistently gnawed. They have clambered around it, over it, up the sides, across the ends, along the top, trying every bolt, stave, and lock. They have snapped at Mr. McCulloch with venomous energy. If they could drive him away the box would be easy prey; but the whacks of his cudgel are too severe, and rats have whackable backs. Grant is as bad in the War Office.

The Indian claims, the cotton claims, the soldiers' bounty claims—the claims for everything but honest work—that Grant won't settle are innumerable; and so the rats gnaw, and scratch, and bite, and snarl at the acting Secretary. Even Randall, who, with all his faults, is honest, and between whom and Jerry Black is said to be a brooding row, on account of certain claims that Randall does not "see," is being pursued by the rats.

As for Mr. Randall, we care little. We think Grant made a mistake in entering the War Office, but we trust he may remain there for the present, for economy's sake. As to Mr. McCulloch, we feel that his removal would be a calamity. McCulloch is about as bad a politician as can be, but he is a good finance minister, does his duty, and keeps the rats out of the Treasury. The country should demand his retention.

Old Thad Stevens a Revolutionist.

From the N. Y. Herald.

If any additional evidence was requisite to prove that old Thad Stevens is a revolutionist, it would be supplied by his letter published in Wednesday's *Herald*. In this letter he openly avows himself as a revolutionist by declaring that he and his sympathizers in Congress were all acting outside of the Constitution, which they had repudiated, "else our whole work of reconstruction," he adds, "was usurpation." Thad Stevens is, in fact, the Robespierre of the revolution through which we are passing. He has adopted the plan of the Jacobin party which Robespierre led to condemn the King and demand his death. Robespierre declined his nomination as presiding judge of the revolutionary tribunal which he caused to be organized "for the summary trial of the enemies of liberty;" and Thad Stevens, although from different motives, opposed the impeachment of President Johnson. After the execution of the King, Robespierre proposed the decree investing the revolutionary tribunal "with executive powers above the Convention." He was elected a member of what was called the Committee of General Security, an auxiliary of the Committee of Public Safety. Thad. Stevens did his best to transfer the executive authority from the President of the United States to Congress, and was the soul of the Reconstruction Committee, to which the policy of Congress is due. He would fain have made that committee the ruling power of the land. Briefly, he is the American Robespierre. But he is a clever Robespierre, a witty and good-tempered Robespierre, a Robespierre that we can get along with, despite his pet theory of "a mild confiscation," far better than with such a Robespierre as either Wendell Phillips or Greeley or Sumner would make. We are glad to hear that he has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to undertake a tour to the upper lakes. We don't want him to die for at least five years yet to come. Let him return to Congress invigorated in health, to "fight it out" on his peculiar line, and see to what result his pet theories will lead him and his colleagues of the revolutionary party. We shall see if he will yet force "the man at the other end of the avenue" to quit the White House, reopen his tailor's shop in Tennessee, and make suits of clothes for new Presidential candidates.

Grant.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Some friends whom we respect, and a small number of insectivorous newspapers whom we do not, are very angry with the *Tribune* for doubting General Grant. Well, we claim the right to doubt anybody whose record is not so clear that there can be no mistake. If General Grant put himself under suspicion, the fault was his own. We certainly had no desire to do him injustice. On the contrary, we feel we deserve the credit of inducing General Grant to define his position. Our article challenging the *Times* was written on August 15. The General wrote his Sheridan letter on the 17th, animated, no doubt, by a desire to give the people the information that was wanted. In the agony of the war, when we criticized President Lincoln for not urging emancipation, he replied by writing a similar letter. If we remember rightly, these insectivorous creatures were horrified because we labored to make Mr. Lincoln proclaim emancipation. Mr. Lincoln and General Grant made their responses because they were actuated by a desire to answer public opinion, and showed that respect to the power of independent journalism which, in a measure, accounts for their great success.

We like General Grant's letter about Sheridan. We honor him for having written it. We want Grant to be with us; so essentially with us that we can lean upon his strong right arm. We believe his heart is right; but he has himself to dread more than any other influence. He has been too easy with the President, too good natured, too anxious to please, and so has been betrayed into false positions, to the detriment of the general welfare. We regret that he has consented to the removal of Sickles, for there is an important principle involved in this case quite as deeply as that of Sheridan. If he has the right to object to the removal of Sheridan, he has the right to object to the removal of Sickles, and all the other District Commanders. This is no mere technical quarrel about the wording of an order. It is a conflict of fundamental principles. Congress has imposed upon the General of the Army the responsibility of seeing that the Reconstruction laws are faithfully executed in the spirit in which they were framed. General Grant cannot throw off that responsibility upon Mr. Johnson. It is not enough for him to place himself upon record as an enemy of the President's policy. He has a strict duty to discharge towards the people who have confided to him his high trust. It is time for him now to be stern. He should know that the President means war, and that he cannot escape a sublime responsibility. We do not know how far the President will lead us; but with Grant vigilant, resolute, and true, he cannot lead us very far.

Public Opinion King.

From the N. Y. Church Union.

Andrew Johnson abdicated the office of President of the United States the day that he telegraphed to Mayor Munroe, of New Orleans, whatever stands recorded in his work of participation in the business of the murder of the martyr Dostie. Since that time he has been busy repenting that edict of the abdication, and the American people have been equally vigilant lest he should take steps to get back again to his seat. A few days since he screamed it into the ears of a still doubtful people, who were more than half willing to receive him back—"I do hereby, by the power in me vested as the President of the United States (not remove Secretary Stanton, not propose to remove the valorous and incorruptible Sheridan) but abdicate." This is the meaning of his proclamation and most uproariously do the people shout, "Amen."

Now the only question is, in the premises:—Do the people desire this man to rule over them? Judging from the terrific "amen" which went up all over the land a few days ago, we should think even that Crazy Carlyle would have heard "The everlasting No." In short, it is getting to be a pretty well settled conviction of the American people that they do not want this man to rule over them. Certainly, of all the foolish Presidents of the United States, Mr. Johnson will rank as the prince of fools. Van Buren was dishonest, but he *was* compos mentis. Pierce was a craven, but he kept his party in power. Buchanan was a dotard, and yet his devotion to conservatism was, doubtless, sincere and disinterested. Andrew Johnson is a naughty boy who starves himself to spite his mother. He is an old crow which believes the South when it calls him a beautiful bird and a heavenly songster, and drops his morsel of meat for the fox Seward to devour.

We do not, therefore, take fright as some do at the latest folly of this imbecile exile. We have no fears so long as wisdom seems to have been dethroned too. The people are King.

General Grant in Civil Life.

From the N. Y. Independent.

General Grant (we regret to say) appears to have become a cat's-paw of the President.

If, instead of winning a seat in the Cabinet, he had lost a battle in the field, although he might thereby have damaged his country more, he would have damaged his reputation less than he has now done. In view of his eminent services (which all the world applauds), and in view of his practical common sense (which he possesses in an eminent degree), the Republican party has sought, with the friendliest feelings, to find some valid excuse for his present attitude towards the President and the nation; but it still seeks in vain. Not to judge of his motives (which are unquestionably upright), he has astonished the Republican party by apparently countenancing the treacherous policy of the President at a moment when no good Republican could be found to support it.

To give the new Secretary of War the benefit of the most favorable supposition, we presume that he does not mean by his recent action to signify his approval of the President's nefarious plans. But why does he make himself accessory to these nefarious plans? A military officer is bound to obey the military orders of his military superior; but no man, whether in military or civil life, is compelled to be a Cabinet minister against his own free will. It is not through enforced obedience as a soldier, but through voluntary acquiescence as a civilian, that General Grant has taken a seat at the council-board of Andrew Johnson. It would have been supreme folly in the President to *order* General Grant to become what the official documents style him—"Secretary of War *ad interim*." The President had no more right to *order* him to such a duty than to order him to be a Professor in Yale College, or to be the Attorney-General. If General Grant had not chosen to accept the proffered portfolio, his simple refusal of it would have put an end to the ingenious, and now successful attempt to cover the President's evil deeds with General Grant's good name. The people know that "the Secretary *ad interim*" was just as free to decline as to accept. They would have applauded his declination; they regret his acceptance.

Once General Grant consented to accompany the President on a tour of billingsgate from one end of the country to the other. Now he consents to accompany the President, not in a succession of foul words, but of fouler acts. The first two of these acts, the removal of Mr. Stanton and of General Sheridan, apparently reflect upon General Grant something more than the sufficient discredit which he borrows from and shares with the President. With the exception of Abraham Lincoln and General Sherman, it is well known that the two greatest friends and supporters of General Grant, and to whom therefore he ought to be bound by the close ties of personal gratitude, have been Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan. Without the good-will and coöperation of these two men General Grant might not have become the possessor of his world-wide reputation, but have remained to this day a major-general of the army. In the campaign before Richmond, Stanton was General Grant's right arm; Sheridan was his left. If any two living men ought to be objects of General Grant's gratitude and affection, they are the two men whom he has consented to disgrace.

Of course, we gladly believe that he did not desire to strike a blow at either. On the contrary, we eagerly credit the statement that he "advised" against the suspension of the one, and "protested" against the relief of the other. But why should the first general of the army—a general bearing a reputation which, if not for his own sake, yet for the nation's, should be kept untarnished of any unchivalrous or unknightly act—why should he consent to take a purely civil office against the public protest of its rightful occupant, that occupant being at the same time his benefactor and long-tried friend? And why should his first act, in an office not justly his own, be the setting of a stigma upon a great soldier who helped his chief to many a victory? Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the removal of Mr. Stanton is not to be viewed simply in the light of an ordinary removal of a Cabinet minister, whose place a President desires to fill with some other man. Congress passed the Tenure of Office bill primarily with the view of retaining Mr. Stanton in the War Office against the attempt of a treacherous President to get rid of a too loyal war minister. The President's removal of Mr. Stanton was a direct violation of this law—a defiant challenge to Congress. To this offense against Congress, and thereby against the nation, General Grant has unhappily become a party. It cannot be doubted by Mr. Stanton's successor that, if Congress had been in session a fortnight ago (as it ought to have been), Mr. Stanton's removal would not have been permitted; in which case the "Secretary *ad interim*" would not have enjoyed the honor of a civil office. The Republican party universally desired the retention both of Mr. Stanton and of General Sheridan. Why then has General Grant allowed himself to be used as the instrument of thwarting the will of the loyal party of the country?

Let us say again (to avoid the least possibility of being misunderstood), that the Republican party is willing to hold General Grant altogether guiltless of any factious spirit in this matter, and altogether purged of any former sympathy with the President's policy. We happen to know that General Grant's views are now thoroughly and radically Republican. In fact, if he were now more of a conservative and less of a radical—if, for instance, he believed in the ballot only for the white man, and not for the black; if he were seeking chiefly to embarrass, rather than to promote, reconstruction on a radical basis—he might then be able to present to the country a more plausible vindication of his recent uncalled-for contact with civil affairs than he can now make.

There is but one explanation of General Grant's course; and that is, not sympathy with the President, not opposition to radical ideas, not jealousy of Stanton or Sheridan, but simply inexpertness in political affairs. General Grant comprehends a military, but not a political situation. He knows how to bear himself in a military, but not in a political emergency. As a soldier, he never (except, perhaps, in some too hilarious moment at the social board) steps down beneath the true loftiness of his rank; but we do not see how a man of moral firmness and generous sympathies could have performed General Grant's recent exploits without violently wounding his own self-respect. We believe that, if the truth were known, it would be found that he suffered a keen pang at the transfer of Sheridan. The fact that a radical officer is put in Sheridan's place, and the fact that Sheridan's radical measures still remain in force, show how thoroughly General Grant must have sympathized with Sheridan's administration in New Orleans.

Now if, before the removal either of Sheridan or Stanton, General Grant had said to the President, "Sir, I am a soldier, ready to obey all military orders which you may as Commander-in-Chief give; but I will not accept from your hands a civil office, even though it be a seat in your Cabinet; and, more than all, I will not be a party to the public degradation of two of my best friends"—if General Grant had sent to the President such a message as this, couched in whatever terms of mildness and respect, the whole nation would have been kindled to enthusiasm and delight. Fortunate would it have been for his influence and fame had he pursued such a course, instead of adopting a reprehensible alternative.

His first step in civil affairs now stands forth conspicuously as a step ill-advised—a step to be regretted—a step which his best friends, if they could, would eagerly recall. These friends ought to be warned thereby against luring their great lion into a net of entanglement.

The military reputation of General Scott was not sufficient to make him President. General Grant is a shining light; but his light shines at the head of an army, not at the head of an idea. General Sherman, even at a moment when he was the people's idol, set the people suddenly against him by a maladroit negotiation. Sometimes a military and a political capability are combined in the same person; but the instances are rare. Washington was not only a soldier, but a statesman; but, before he became the hero of the war, he had taken the pains to learn statesmanship in the House of Burgesses, by the side of George Mason and Patrick Henry. General Grant, on the contrary, has lived his whole life outside the realm of political questions and of civil administration. Until the breaking out of the Rebellion, he had voted only once in his life, and voted then for James Buchanan for President. Even this vote he gave idly rather than earnestly—not because he liked Buchanan, but because he disliked Fremont. General Grant was endowed by nature with many great qualities, for which his countrymen delight to do him honor; but a genius for political affairs is not one of these qualities; nor is he likely, by entering upon political life, to increase, but rather to diminish, his great reputation. Polydamas said to Hector,

"All gifts thou canst not in thyself combine."

We regret to witness the signs and tokens of an obvious disposition among some officious people (perhaps acting without General Grant's complicity) to dwarf *our* Hector into a politician. State craft is not General Grant's forte. Nevertheless, this failing will be gladly forgotten, or never remembered, or covered down out of sight by a multitude of other merits, if he has the prudence to atone for it by altogether withdrawing his name as a Presidential candidate.

Johnson and Grant—The Inevitable Collision.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Washington correspondents are doing battle upon the question whether a conflict has actually occurred between the President and General Grant, or not. By some it is alleged that a rupture took place between them in Cabinet Council, on Tuesday; by others it is declared that the meeting passed without difficulty, and that Mr. Johnson and the General are still good friends. The informant of the Boston *Post*, which shares with our neighbor the *Herald* the dubious honor of Mr. Johnson's confidences, furnishes a circumstantial narrative which makes clear the fact of serious differences, the determination of the President to snub the *ad interim* Secretary, and his purpose to push the point of difference to extremities.

Really, however, it is not necessary to look for explanations or assurances upon this head. Matters have gone too far to render doubt or misapprehension reasonable. Mr. Johnson has entered upon a course which shuts out the last chance of reconciliation, and renders all compromise impossible. Vows and protestations will serve him no longer. Pretenses of compliance with the law which he is trying to obstruct are no longer admissible. His parrot-talk about the Constitution is laughed at as sheer nonsense and hypocrisy. He stands revealed an enemy not less of Congress and its laws than of the country and its peace. Wantonly, treacherously, with no conceivable hope of success, impelled only by reckless malignity and an insane ambition, he has reopened the quarrel in a shape which renders his fate and the duty of the governing party perfectly clear. As between the Executive and the people represented by Congress, there will now be neither the giving nor the taking of quarter. Mr. Johnson has unsheathed the sword of a disturber and a usurper, and there can be no further parley with him.

A conflict with General Grant is then simply a question of time. The General's coolness and sagacity may enable him for a brief period to avert an open rupture, but come it must eventually, unless Mr. Johnson abandon his pretensions—and even that step would not save him—or unless General Grant himself recede from the position in which Congress has placed him. Neither of these contingencies being probable, the collision which now forms a subject of gossip and speculation must be considered certain.

That this estimate of the case is not exaggerated is proved by the antagonism that exists between the claims of the President and the duties and responsibilities of the General. Admitting that the former yet possesses the power of removing the District Commanders, and recognizing as obvious his purpose to retain in command only those who share his hostility to the form and spirit of the Reconstruction acts, it is plain that there his authority ends. Over all else the General-in-Chief is supreme. Being clothed by the law with the power of revising, revoking, or confirming the doings of the District Commanders, he holds in his hands the means of counteracting much of the mischief to be apprehended from the President's removals. It is possible for him to impose an absolute check upon those whom Mr. Johnson may send to execute his will, and by the firmness and vigilance of control to make them instruments of carrying out the law. All this General Grant may do. All this the law enjoins him to do. And by doing it promptly and well, he may from the outset frustrate the machinations of the President.

But to this exercise of lawful authority on the part of General Grant Mr. Johnson refuses to quietly submit. As Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution, he claims the right not only to remove and appoint, but also to instruct. On the hollowness of his claim it is scarcely necessary to speak; for even the Commander-in-Chief, albeit holding his office independently of Congress, must be governed by its laws in the exercise of his functions. Abstractions aside, however, the President has asserted his pretensions in this respect in the cases of Hancock and Canby, and we are not permitted to suppose that he will qualify them when the exigencies of his position grow more imperious. The explanation supplied at his instance to the Boston *Post* is too explicit to be misunderstood. Under the pretense of upholding the law, he is attempting to annul those of its provisions which confer on General Grant the task of supervising and regulating its administration. Mr. Johnson is, in fact, exercising an authority which the law declares is no longer his, and to this extent is seeking to curtail the powers of General Grant.

The gift of prophecy is not needed to tell how this conflict of pretension with lawful power will end. A positive collision may be averted to-day, perhaps to-morrow, perhaps a week, if General Grant's habitual moderation suggests temporary methods of escape. But in the nature of things these expedients cannot endure. Mr. Johnson's career during the last few months has shown that he cannot appreciate moderation, and that forbearance but feeds his arrogance. The truce of to-day will prompt him to urge further demands to-morrow; and at last General Grant, obeying the dictates of duty, will be compelled to assume an attitude of open, avowed hostility. The prospect is not a pleasant one, but we shall gain nothing by ignoring its probabilities, or closing our eyes to its perils. It is some consolation to feel that, as between Mr. Johnson and the bold, bad men who surround him, and Congress, with General Grant at its side, the ultimate result is not doubtful. But this certainty of final triumph for the right does not afford compensation for the immediate injury to business, and the losses and gloom of the intervening period, which proceed from Mr. Johnson's wild and wicked proceedings.

The Three Great Forces of this Revolutionary Age.

From the N. Y. Herald.

What are the leading characteristics of this age? This is a question to which many different yet appropropriate answers might be given. We know only one answer which is at once distinctive and exhaustive. It is the age of the printing press, the steam engine, and the electric telegraph. We might put it in another form, and say it is an age in which all men think, some with greater, some with less intensity; some to greater, some to less purpose; in which the thoughts of thinkers are common and public property, and in which the mysterious and mighty forces of nature are yoked to the car of humanity. Men think now not in a corner, in a cell, or in a cave, but in the eye and ear of the world. Thoughts are not now buried, as they once were, for centuries; they obtain prompt and immediate and universal publicity, and the principal agents in giving effect to thought in modern times are printing, steam, and electricity. These are at once the types and the means of human progress in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

A natural and necessary result of this state of things is that everything is at once conducted on a more gigantic scale and brought to a more speedy issue. Witness our late civil war. Witness Napoleon's Italian campaign. Witness the recent struggle in Germany. Questions which in former times it required ages to ripen now rush to maturity at once; and those which it took years to settle are settled in as many days. Compared with the gigantic struggles of modern times, the wars of an earlier period degenerate into village rows; and a thirty years' war in any part of the world where modern forces are at work is no long possible.

These thoughts are not without a certain value as applied to the situation both in the Old World and the New. Europe, at the present moment, is evidently on the eve of a great crisis. War may be spoken of as an almost absolute certainty. We know not what a day or an hour may bring forth. This we do know: that war, when it does break out, will be on a grander scale, and will be shorter, sharper, and more decisive than anything which we have yet seen. Europe to-day is very different from Europe in the days of Wallenstein, of the Great Frederick, or even of the First Napoleon. The iron road and the puffing engine are everywhere. Everywhere, too, is seen the electric wire, tremulous with passing thought. The railway car has supplanted the slow and wasting march; and what was done by the tardy messenger is now done by the swift and well-trained lightning. Europe, therefore, may have greater, but she cannot have such lasting, wars.

The same forces which have revolutionized Europe are at work here. They have already placed us in the front rank of the nations, and the time is not distant when, directed by Anglo-Saxon skill, they will give us the command of the entire American continent. Mexico will come in and extend our borders to the South. Canada will come in with its Anglo-Saxon energy, and increase at once our territory and the vital forces of the Union. Spain must look out, for Cuba, already ours by electric contact, must soon be ours in fact. The West Indies and the South American States will follow; nor will there be any halting in their triumphal career until the entire continent is sheltered beneath the folds of the Star Spangled Banner. Is this mighty people—the possessors of so much power, the destined inheritors of so much fame and power—to be subjected in their onward march to the control of the negro? It must not be.

Mr. Johnson Plays Foul.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The President, not content with his late performances at the Schutzenfest, has recently expressed a desire to take a hand at base ball. Indeed, he has gone so far as to receive a deputation of New York athletes, calling themselves the "Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York," but called, at home, "Man-Eaters," and to accept at their hands a badge of membership, which he immediately pinned on to the lapel of his coat. He then proceeded to punish the young men in question for forcing themselves into his presence, by making a speech to them. He was pleased to accept of the badge, and pleased with the honor of being made a member of the club. He held the game of base-ball to be a moral recreation. The game never attached any disgrace to its members. He had played the game when a babe, and was always delighted with it. He hailed with pleasure the admitted fact that the game was now hailed as a national one. He thanked them for their kind attention. He hoped they would enjoy whatever hospitalities they might receive in Washington. Then the Club shook hands with the President, and the President shook hands with the Club, and then the Club retired. After that they went to Baltimore, and got one of the worst beatings they ever had in their lives.

Whether the game of base ball ever attaches any disgrace to those who play it depends upon how it is played. But a bad player may easily disgrace the game, and in Mr. Johnson's way of playing *his* National game we see a very sterling illustration of it. When he took his place at the head of the field two years ago, nothing could have been more promising than the looks of affairs. All the litter caused by the players in the great game then ended was being cleared away. Bran-new bases were planted, bran-new bats and balls were provided, and the eyes of the whole world were upon this bran-new player who had bragged so tremendously about what he had done and what he meant to do. But the bran-new gentleman soon began to astonish everybody. He seemed to take as naturally to muffs as to muffins, and to enjoy wild balls as if they were wild ducks. He was continually getting between the legs of men of his own side, bringing his bat recklessly down on the heads of his friends, and making feeble attempts at twisting, that always ended in hitting the man behind him. At length, when he had played a series of the worst innings ever seen, the opposition, or Congress Club, tripped his feet from under him, and set him in a corner till he should have slept off his excitement. This made him sulky, and when he found that his hands were tied behind his back, he determined to show what he could do with his feet. Just as the game got started again, and all was promising peace, joy, and satisfaction, he slyly wriggled out of his corner, and by a bold thrust kicked the short-stop against the pitcher, and then sent him rolling first against one base and then another, until they all lay in a heap on the field. This is the situation of the game at present, and we submit that the President's friends owe it to the public, who have been standing a long time patiently longing to see the game brought to an end, to get him off the field as decently as they can. He really is in no condition to be about, much less to be playing National games where the stakes are of tremendous importance. Thus far, all his scores have been blanks, and his pitching and striking have been equally divided between impotence and spite. He may be very sure that no honest base-ball players will ever choose him on their side again.

General Grant and the Radicals.

From the N. Y. World.

The political star of General Grant, which has been in the ascendant for several months, begins to pale in the glare of radicalism, and there seems some danger of its total obscuration. The conjuncture has, therefore, been to the radicals one of great perplexity and embarrassment; and, although they begin, or think they begin, to see daylight, it may, after all, be a deceptive glimmer. The political situation, till Grant recently changed it, was this:—The conservative Republicans desired his nomination, desired it mainly because they supposed he might be run by the Democrats, and they wished to head off the Democratic party and deprive it of General Grant's prestige. The radicals, under the lead of the *Tribune*, have protested and resisted; not, however, in such absolute terms as to preclude all hope of their ultimate acquiescence, but insisting that their consent, if ever given, would depend upon General Grant's public and unequivocal adoption of their principles.

This was a trap artfully set and well baited. Nothing but the fear of General Grant's nomination by the Democrats could have induced the radicals to treat him even with this prospective and conditional tolerance; and if they can ruin him with the Democrats, they will fling him aside without scruple. The most dexterous method of tempting him to commit political suicide was enticing him to hoist the radical flag. This done, and the danger of his nomination by the Democrats removed, the radicals would pass to an easy and triumphant mastery of the situation. They form a majority of the Republican party in almost every Congressional District, and can elect delegates of their own stripe to the Republican National Convention. If General Grant had maintained his former reserve, they might have felt constrained to nominate him by their fears that Democrats and conservative Republicans would take him up and elect him. But they would deride the idea of danger from his being run by the conservative Republicans alone. A split in the Republican party would do them no harm, provided the two sections of it outnumbered the Democrats. In that case the running of three candidates would merely prevent a choice by the people. The election would be thrown into the House of Representatives—a House already elected and intensely radical. If three candidates are run with no choice by the people, the radicals would be just as triumphant with their candidate third on the list as first. They have nothing to fear from a Republican split, but everything to fear from the Democrats running a candidate who would draw off the conservative Republican vote, or a considerable portion of it. Hence their manœuvres to entrap General Grant into declarations which would prevent his receiving any Democratic support.

General Grant has been so freely talked of in connection with the Presidency, that, like every other man who had a fair prospect of gaining that high elevation, he has come to desire it. The removal of General Sheridan looked to him like putting another military candidate in the field against him. With a boldness of strategy savoring more of a soldier than of a politician, he took *that* bull by the horns. He espoused the cause of General Sheridan with such a superabounding zeal as to make the removal more of an affront to him than it was to Sheridan himself. As a mode of disposing of a rival this was prompt and adroit, but we doubt whether it was far-sighted. The radicals want neither him nor Sheridan, and will be glad to see them both put out of the way. Grant has done them a service in smothering Sheridan; they now wish him to go a step further, and smother himself. The *Tribune* tells him plainly he must not stop yet. We quote:—

> "Mr. Johnson has overruled his arguments, and reversed his orders, and has even gone so far as to direct Sheridan to go at once to the Plains, though Grant had summoned him to Washington. Nay, he has gone further: Grant instructed General Thomas to maintain all orders he should find in force in the Fifth District; the President instructs Hancock to annul whatever he sees fit. This is a direct issue, and no man who honestly honors Grant for his services in the field, who honestly desires to know him as a friend of reconstruction, will fail to rejoice that it is made. There is a gulf between the people and the President, and those whom the people trust must stand upon their side of it. No bridge is possible. No man, however great his popularity, can reconcile belief in the laws of Congress with voluntary obedience to the President's policy; and the sooner the 'open rupture," which General Grant's friends predict, occurs—the sooner he speaks as a soldier should—the better it will be for himself and for the country."

This was on Tuesday. Again, Wednesday, speaking of General Grant's letter, the *Tribune* says:—

> "While we heartily agree that the letter does General Grant 'timely and essential service,' we confidently cite that letter as justifying our criticisms of General Grant's position.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "General Grant has a perfect right to be or not to be a Republican, without being 'assailed' therefor. What we 'assail' is false pretense; and of this we have not known him guilty."

Which means that, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, General Grant's letter to the President by no means identifies him with the Republican party. It is a warning to him that he must take sides so unequivocally as to cut him off from all possibility of receiving any Democratic votes, or he cannot have the Republican nomination. But if he takes that final and fatal step, he is "as dead as Julius Cæsar." The only reason why the Republicans ever thought of nominating him was to prevent his election by the Democrats. If he descends into the same arena with the other Republican candidates, he will be formidable to none of them. Chase's friends, Colfax's friends, Butler's friends, reinforced by Greeley, by Sumner, by Wendell Phillips, by Tilton, and hosts of others, will join hands to dispose of him before the competition becomes active between the radical chiefs. Grant, having been brought prematurely into the field, will be the easy victim of their common jealousies. For though an early candidate, it would be charged that he was a tardy Republican; and that he never declared his allegiance to the party till thirst of office tempted him to abandon his former principles. For our part, we shall be slow to believe that General Grant will march into the radical *cul de sac*.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POISONOUS DRINKS.—On Wednesday night, an intoxicated gentleman was arrested on Delaware avenue, near Arch street. At the station he was searched, and among other things a blank book was found, part of the contents of which we print below. He asserted that the receipts were worth five hundred dollars to him, and that all the liquors to which they referred were actually made in that way. A sense of duty to the public induces us to publish them, that drinkers may see what vile stuffs they are consuming. The man was and is an attache of a distillery:—

Brandy.—Forty gallons of whisky; one drachm of oil of cognac; one gallon of syrup; one gallon of tincture of catechu, etc. etc.

Bourbon Whisky.—Forty gallons of whisky; five gallons of rye whisky; two ounces of spirits of nitre; half a drachm of oil of cognac.

Old Nectar Whisky.—Forty gallons of whisky; forty drops of Eril; three and a half pints of sherry wine; one pint of alcohol.

Blackberry Brandy.—Twenty gallons of whisky; one ounce of oil of cinnamon; one ounce of oil cloves; one ounce of oil of ginger; one ounce of oil of antimac; one quart of alcohol, etc. etc. Color with brandy coloring.

Best Port Wine.—Four gallons of cider; five gallons of white whisky; ten quarts of oil of cloves; one pound of catawba root; one gallon syrup; quarter of an ounce of arrow root, etc.

Scotch Whisky.—Sixty drops of kreosote; two ounces oil of smoke, one quart of alcohol; etc.

Peach Brandy.—One ounce oil of bitter almonds; one quart of peaches, bruised; one gallon of pure whisky, half a gallon of syrup; one pint of alcohol in forty gallons of whisky.

Lavender Brandy.—One ounce of bitter almonds; one ounce oil cinnamon; one ounce of oil of lavender, and forty gallons of whisky; color with cochineal.

Sherry Wine.—Forty gallons of whisky; two gallons Jamaica rum; one ounce of tincture of reno; two ounces of putric acid; one gallon of syrup; color with cochineal.

Claret Wine.—Forty gallons of cider; five gallons of white whisky: two gallons of syrup; three gallons of water; one quarter pound of cream of tartar; color to suit, etc.

Holland Gin.—Forty gallons first proof; three ounces of spirits of nitre; half gallon of syrup; one gallon of alcohol; oil carroway, *quantum suff.*, etc. etc.

Bitters.—Twenty gallons of whisky; twenty pounds of sugar in twenty gallons of water, various flavors, and the "brandy coloring."

Jamaica Rum.—Forty gallons of whisky: two gallons of Jamaica rum; two ounces of tincture of reno; two ounces of putric acid; one gallon of syrup, etc.; color with cochineal.

And this is the way all the fancy drinks that sleep in glittering bottles in a thousand barrooms are made. Whose stomach, whose brain, could stand such villanous concoctions?

THE ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA is now being made in this city, in accordance with the act of 1854, and the supplement to the act for the regulation of the First Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, passed during the last session of the Legislature. This supplement provides "that all persons who are subjected to military duty in the First Division, and who are not now members of some volunteer organization, shall either become members of some military organization, or shall pay into the Treasury of the city of Philadelphia annually the sum of two dollars, which sum shall be a commutation for fines and penalties for neglect to perform military services." The fund thus raised is to be given to the officers of the militia and of the Reserve Brigade who are now or may hereafter be entitled by law to draw upon the same.

It also provides that every commissioned, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of each and every uniformed company, who shall faithfully serve as a member of a uniformed company, attached to the brigades in the First Division, shall be exempt from acting as a juror during such service. Nothing in the act or supplement is to be construed as affecting the right of the First City Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, and the Infantry Corps of National Guards, to keep and maintain their respective organizations, with their original vested rights, privileges, and immunities.

The last two sections of the supplementary bill provides:—That while either or any of the organizations, hereby reinstated to their original rights, privileges, and immunities, remain unattached to any brigade organization, if a company, all the commissioned officers thereof, if a regiment, then the field officers thereof shall form a board, who shall have power to draw upon said commutation fund, in the hands of the City Treasurer, in such manner, and in such proportions as are prescribed by the second section of this act: *Provided*, That the fund so disbursed shall not exceed twenty dollars per man per annum, which said proviso is also made applicable to all other boards or parties who are now, or may hereafter, by law, be entitled to draw upon said commutation fund; the fund so realized by said drawing shall, in all cases, be disbursed to keep, support, and maintain the organizations entitled to receive the same; and the officers drawing thereon shall, on the first day of November, in each and every year, render to the Adjutant-General of the State, accounts accompanied by the proper vouchers, showing the manner in which the same has been disbursed. The minimum for all volunteer militia organizations, of all arms of service, is fixed at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates.

General Herring, the Brigade Inspector for the First Division, will hold an election for officers of the National Guards, on Tuesday, September 2, under the authority of the above act.

SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, the last of the series of meetings of the Sabbath-school Teachers in this vicinity took place at the Presbyterian Church, Frankford. Some time was spent in devotional exercises, when R. G. Pardee, Esq., of New York, delivered an address. He was followed by Prof. John S. Hart on the subject, "The Superintendent and his duties." Mr. Samuel W. Clark closed with an address on "The Blackboard and its uses."

A WORTHY OBJECT.—The Rev. Richard B. Coulter, a colored preacher from Augusta, Ga., and formerly the slave of Alfred Coulter, of Rome, Ga., is at present in this city, having come here for the purpose of raising money sufficient to build a school-house and church at Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga. Last evening he delivered a lecture in the Union Baptist Church, Minster street, above Sixth, before a large audience. He referred particularly to his experience in the army. After he had concluded a collection was taken up.

COLLISION.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, a train of cars on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad collided with a horse and cart at Ninth street and Montgomery avenue. The cart was completely demolished, and the driver, Charles Shunck, was somewhat injured. The horse escaped with a slight bruise.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

OPENING OF THE CAMDEN LIBRARY. — This institution has recently been removed to the new university hall, in Morgan's building, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. On Saturday evening last it was formally opened. The occasion attracted a number of the *elite* of the city. The hall, which is in course of preparation for the instruction of one of the classes of the Philotechnic University, was decorated in a very novel and peculiar manner. The walls were filled with scientific, artistic, and lingual illustrations, intended to be used in the course of instruction adopted by this institution. They were arranged with much taste, and made a very creditable appearance.

Scientific and artistic matters appear to be engaging much more attention in Camden than they have heretofore. It is intended to have several courses of lectures in the University during the autumn and winter, and it has been proposed to make vocal and instrumental music a part of the entertainment on the occasion of the delivery of each lecture. This is a good idea, and there can be no doubt that the sciences, usually looked upon by young persons as dry and irksome, will become much more attractive if music be brought in as a concomitant.

TRIED TO RAISE A FIGHT.—Robert Officer and William Corey were arrested at the Diamond Cottage on Wednesday, by Officers Owen and Johntry, for attempting to fight. A quarrel commenced between the two men, but what originated it we could not learn. Corey pulled off his coat, and dared the other to fight him. He was requested to put the garment on, which he did. The parties then repaired to the outside of the grounds, when the quarrel was resumed, Corey offering Officer $2·50 if he would go to the other side of Market street bridge and fight him. Officer declined, but said he would fight him at a place on Front street, above Plum. The *duo* were on their way thither when they were arrested. They were fined by the Mayor, and cautioned against raising a disturbance in the streets.

A HARD CASE.—Patrick Palmer, by some means, became possessed of about $10. He magnanimously paid his children's board with a portion of the amount, but very unwisely invested the remainder in liquor. The consequence was, Patrick became dead drunk, and was found by Policeman Mortland lying in the middle of the street. He was escorted to the Mayor's office, and after a hearing before his Honor he was fined. Yesterday morning he was permitted to depart, with the admonition if he was arrested again for drunkenness he would be committed to the County Jail for thirty days.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon a German girl visited a saloon on Front street, for the purpose of indulging in the luxury of a plate of ice cream. She had tied what little money she possessed, amounting to three dollars, in the corner of her handkerchief. Having paid for the ice cream, she tied the remainder up in the article in question.

A young man near by perceiving this, walked up to the girl and deliberately snatched the handkerchief from her hand, and made off. She followed for some distance, but he threatened to hit her with a stone if she pursued him any further. The thief then made good his escape.

CONDUCTOR ASSAULTED.—Two men assaulted the conductor of the excursion train on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, yesterday afternoon, because he would not procure them seats. The car was excessively crowded, and it was impossible to find a seat. Strange to say, although policemen were in waiting at the Camden depot, they were not arrested, a consultation having been held, and it was decided not to subject them to arrest.

FORMAL OPENING.—Getz's new hall, at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, was formally opened on Thursday evening. The Camden Mænnerchor were in attendance, and sang some pleasing airs, which were received with applause from the invited guests. Everything passed off in good order, every one expressing themselves highly gratified at the completion of the hall.

LARCENY OF SHOE LASTS.—Policeman Mason arrested a man on Wednesday, for the larceny of six pairs of shoe lasts, from off one of the ferry boats. He was committed to answer at Court by Mayor Cox.

FOUNDLING.—A male child, apparently six months old, was found on the commons, near Sixth and Market streets, on Tuesday evening. The little stranger was sent to the Almshouse.

DRUNKENNESS.—Several arrests were made yesterday and the day before, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The inebriates were subjected to a fine and then released.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.—A dead infant was found by Policeman Gane on Wednesday, on a vacant lot in the South Ward.

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PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16fmw18t Head Master.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.
8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.
J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 24 1m* Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·25	MOON RISES	7 23
SUN SETS	6·36	HIGH WATER	2·36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Achilles	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 16
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 17
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Atalanta	London	New York	Aug. 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 17
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 31
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 31
Fulton	New York	Havre	Aug. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Aug. 30
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 31
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 31
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Victoria, Baker, Matanzas, Captain.
Schr Gov. J. Y. Smith, Crowell, Providence, R. H. Powell.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr E. English, Sipple, East Greenwich, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Warren Blake, Messervy, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. R. Hickman, Calhoun, Norfolk, E. G. Glover.
Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, Adams, Great Egg Harbor, Captain.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, Delaware Bay, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 5 days from Pantego, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr D. R. Burton, Jones, 2 days from Drawbridge, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Oliva, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. Blew, Gay, from Providence.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, from Delaware Bay, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship New England, Hedge, from Liverpool 10th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th inst, lat. 40 10, lon. 60 09.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Barque Henry P. Lord, Libby, hence, at Portland 27th inst.
Barque G. H. Hunt, Long, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 18th inst.
Brig Jas. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, for Inagua, sailed from St. Thomas 16th inst.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 17th inst.
Brig Hertha, Warnaar, for Rotterdam, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 27th inst.
Brig Oak Point, Vigus, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs Morning Light, Nickerson, and G. Watson, Nickerson, hence, at Washington 28th inst.
Schr W. L. Springs, Steelman, from Galveston, via Key West, at New York yesterday.
Schr Ann Jane, Bennett, hence, at Richmond 27th instant.
Schrs Lookout, Lewis, and J. J. Berrell, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from from Alexandria 26th inst.
Schrs D. Pearson, Pearson; D. Washburn, Harkness; T. Lake, Adams; V. Sharp, Sharp; E. H. Naylor, Naylor; A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer; M. Perrin, Gibbs; and Snowflake, Stewart, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Schr H. E. Russell, hence, at New London 27th inst.
Schr W. P. Ritchie, hence, at Portland 28th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 27th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

As the north mole of Algiers is being extended in a southeasterly direction by the sinking of large blocks of stone, mariners are cautioned to give the mole-head a wide berth, especially at night.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., August 21, 1867.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Au. 24,	7 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24,	11 A. M.
Monday, " 26,	9 "	Monday, " 26,	1 P. M.
Tuesday, " 27,	10 "	Tuesday, " 27,	2 "
Wedn'sd'y, " 28,	10 "	Wednesd'y, " 28,	2 "
Thursday, " 29,	11 "	Thursday, " 29,	3 "
Friday, " 30,	12 "	Friday, " 30,	4 "
Saturday, " 31,	12·30 P. M.	Saturday, " 31,	4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY.—The fine new steamer S. M. FELTON will make her last trip for the season on SATURDAY, August 31, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 10 o'clock; and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.

Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets, $5, including carriage hire.

Should the weather prove favorable, the FELTON will cross over to the Breakwater, to give the passengers a fine view of that celebrated work. 8 27 4t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 27 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip......50 cents
Single ticket......30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook......20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 3 16¾

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
8 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL—CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth.—Positively LAST WEEK of the GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX—DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE and READINGS, by S. K. MURDOCH, Esq.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Office open from 9 to 3.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. [8 26 6t*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
THE RENOWNED HUMORIST,
THE RENOWNED HUMORIST,
In his Comic Portraitures.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, September 2.
Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents. 8 28 4t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14¾ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10¾ No. 118 MARKET Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1¾ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5¾ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
8 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1¾p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¾

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26¾ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1¾ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp¾ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¾

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¾

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2¾

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—Office United States Engineer Agency, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, New York City, August 26, 1867.—The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work, the first of the two Dredge-Boats, authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867), for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredge-Boat to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredge-Boat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of keel to the surface of the spar deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet in diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draught to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end, and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredge-Boat, reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredge-Boat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments, ready for sea and for work, of the Dredge-Boat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredge-Boat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredge-Boat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated; and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened.

The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—75 per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of $25,000, will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications, and of this advertisement, must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had, at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer Offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredge-Boat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparations of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army,
8 29 10t] Major of Engineers,
In Charge Improvement of Mouth Miss. River.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope 'Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t 9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMPLETE stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilising Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf¾ No. 724 MARKET Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

Conservatism Tested by Its Results.

The present condition of affairs at Washington should be a lesson to the more conservative members of the Republican party. Had it not been for a few conservative Republican Senators, Andrew Johnson's hands would have been so tied up by the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, that there would have been no possibility of the removal of such worthy and efficient officers as Sheridan and Sickles. The danger was pointed out, and provision against it was insisted upon by the more radical members, but the conservatives would not consent, and now we see the result.

Again, the radicals were in favor of a meeting of Congress early in September. They were conscious of the immeasurable perfidy of the man whom Booth's bullet elevated to the Presidency, and they were anxious that the country should be guarded against his machinations by having Congress called together at an early day. But our good, hopeful conservatives couldn't see it, and so Andrew Johnson has full swing for nearly two months more. How much mischief he may do between now and the assembling of Congress nobody knows, but the probability, from his present performances, is that he will do all that he dares to.

These are not the only instances of conservative folly. During this whole great struggle, from the commencement of the Rebellion down to the present time, we have had similar exhibitions. The war lasted twice as long and cost us twice as much as it would have done had we at once struck boldly at the institution of slavery—its vital point—instead of hesitating and waiting for the loss of thousands of lives and the expenditure of millions of money to bring us up to the work. But conservatism halted, and hung back, and threatened, and prated about the Constitution, and insisted upon trying the experiment of putting down the Rebellion and saving slavery. Finally, everybody saw the folly of the attempt; and after two years had been wasted, and a hundred thousand lives squandered, this conservative idea was abandoned, and the nation marched on to victory.

The trouble has been that, from the very start, conservatism, whether in the Republican party or out of it, has *utterly failed* to comprehend the great movement in which the people are engaged. That movement is nothing less than the complete establishment of republican institutions in the United States. As a consequence of this conservative narrowness of view, our progress has been impeded at every step by a well-intentioned class of men in our own party, who could learn nothing but from the palpable teaching of events. And the trouble has been that they have had to learn the same lesson over and over again, at great cost to the best interests of the country. These men could not be satisfied that Andrew Johnson was a traitor to the Union party, when he gave those first unmistakable signs of defection. They had to wait until he had gone over bag and baggage to the enemy. They could not believe a July session of Congress would be necessary, until they saw the President attempting to nullify the Reconstruction law through the prepared-to-order "opinion" of Attorney-General Stanbery. They would not take away the power of removing District Commanders from this faithless Executive, and they now see Sheridan and Sickles removed for honestly carrying out the law. They would not believe that Andrew Johnson was the implacable enemy of the people, only held in check by the presence of Congress, and so they refused to provide for a meeting in September; and now they see him plotting against the republic, with no chance for Congress to assemble until near the first of December.

Now, it is the usual boast of our conservatives that they are *practical* men, as opposed to theorists and extremists; but do we not see that their course is the very opposite to that of practical statesmanship, and has been throughout the whole war? What practical statesmanship is there in shutting one's eyes to palpable facts, and in refusing to take those precautions for the public safety which the most ordinary prudence would suggest? How much practical wisdom is there in refusing to consult great principles of human action? The skilful mariner does not wait for the rocks to heave in sight before he alters the course of his vessel. The principles of navigation teach him better than that. But our conservatives refuse to turn the ship's head until the breakers yawn before her. There are times in the history of a nation when bold, decided, aggressive measures, in the line of a correct principle, are the only dictates of the wisest statesmanship. Such has been preëminently the case in our country for the last six years. The revolution through which we are passing has but one destined end, and the truest, most practical statesman is he who recognizes that end, and directs all his efforts towards reaching it. That which has vaunted itself as conservatism among us has been simple, blind fatuity, with no recognition of principles, no adaptation of means to ends, a mere floating upon the current of events, without any intelligent comprehension of the great forces which are bearing the nation onward to its inevitable goal. It is time, high time, that this purblind conservatism should cease to be regarded as practical statesmanship, or any other kind of statesmanship. It does not rise to the dignity of even temporary expediency. It is simple cowardice, and inability to grapple with the great problems which Providence has given us to solve.

Our County Nominations.

In the selection of candidates for local offices there are many requisites demanded by the people besides sound political principles. It is of no importance what may be the sentiments of the City Treasurer on the subject of reconstruction, compared with the vital issues as to whether he understands his business and is an honest man. For a long time we have been advocating the system of gradual promotion in office. We believe the true theory of selecting officers is that pursued in Great Britain, where the inferior is gradually promoted through all the intermediate subordinate positions. By this means we secure superior officers, who are thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business of their respective positions, and have at the same time secured their reputations for honesty. Such being our views, we hail with peculiar pleasure two of the selections made yesterday by our local convention.

Mr. David Jones, our nominee for the important post of City Treasurer, combines the requisites we have laid down. He has been for three years chief clerk of the present incumbent, and has thus acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details of that office, and, in such a position, familiarity with details is no small recommendation. When thousands of warrants are to be paid, and the applicants are anxious for their money, it is essential to order and rapidity that the Treasurer know his business. It is for those who have dealings with that office to say whether or not they will keep a courteous and faithful officer, or put in a new and untried aspirant, who, even if willing, is not qualified to discharge the duties without wasting days in practice. So far as capacity and integrity are concerned, Mr. Jones' qualifications for the office in question are all that could be desired. His nomination is one eminently "fit to be made," and will add strength to the ticket.

The same qualifications are also found in Mr. Richard M. Batturs, our nominee for Clerk of the Orphans' Court. He has held a subordinate position in the office for years, and is well qualified to now discharge the more important duties of the higher position. That familiarity is necessary, is known to all who are aware of the complex nature of the work of the office.

The selection of Mr. Benjamin F. Urwiler is one which should give general satisfaction to the party, and he is well fitted for the post of City Commissioner.

Altogether, the nominations made are well calculated to keep up the high character of the selections which have already been placed upon our ticket.

The Visit of Mr. Charles Dickens.

It is now definitely settled that, in January next, Mr. Charles Dickens will visit the United States, and favor our people with a course of lectures and recitations, which have been so enthusiastically received throughout Great Britain. There has been no small speculation as to how we would receive the distinguished writer after the treatment meted out to us in the "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," and it has been hinted by some that he would not receive that courtesy which welcomed him before. We do not think, however, that Mr. Dickens will receive anything but respect and hearty welcome from our people. We do not cherish ill-feeling, especially when it is occasioned by a merited rebuke. The conduct of Americans when the author of the "Pickwick Papers" was here before, was such as to justly lay themselves open to broad caricature. Politeness was confounded with servility, and self-respect was sacrificed to our admiration for the genius of our visitor. We think now, however, that our people have improved. Mr. Dickens will be well received. He will have large and enthusiastic audiences, and will in every way receive evidence of his widespread and merited popularity. But we do not intend, so far as our influence can extend, to see the American public subject itself to another scathing like that meted out to it in the notes of "Boz." We want no "toadying," no sycophantic adulation. Manly and gentlemanly admiration is all that a man of Mr. Dickens' intellect desires, and it is all that our self-respect will allow us to give. We fear, however, that we have among us, in the midst of our City of Brotherly Love, todies who will seek to gain notoriety by the officious courtesy they extend to all celebrated characters. An admirable opportunity will be afforded to our people to sift the wheat from the chaff—to show who are gentlemen and who are but aspirants for that title—to detect the *parvenu* even amid the glare of assumption, and see for ourselves who are the "todies" of society.

Mr. Dickens will have a great and deserved success. Everything looks propitious for it. He has been most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Dolby, a most excellent *chaperone* and courteous gentleman, as his agent, to prepare for his coming. His welcome will be cordial, but we earnestly hope that he will have no grounds for repeating the satires that followed his visit years ago.

Now and Then.—It does indeed seem idle to point out any of the inconsistencies of Andrew Johnson, yet we cannot forbear to quote his speech in March, 1861, and contrast it with his actions to-day:—

> "Show me the man who makes war on the Government, and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President of the United States I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the eternal God I would have them hung."

Now he removes Sheridan and Sickles for not letting these traitors hold office. No talking of hanging now!

"Oh! What a Fall was There!"

It is curious to notice the fearful fall of General Grant in the Democratic estimation since the publication of his letter in regard to the removal of General Sheridan. An excellent reflex of this feeling is furnished by the N. Y. *World*. In its issue of Saturday, August 17, it acquits General Grant of anything like party trickery, likens him to Washington, and wants to see him, like Washington, elected without opposition from any party. It says:—

> "The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. But if, in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquillizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the possibilities of still greater fame as a soldier. God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests! If he cannot be elected President without such a descent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. *As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, we trust that General Grant will be elected*, if at all, in the same way and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long-lost cordiality of feeling."

But on Thursday, August 29, a different tale is told. Grant is a schemer, seeking the Presidency, and stands no chance of getting it. He is a disappointed aspirant for the Chief Magistracy. The *World* says:—

> "General Grant has been so freely talked of in connection with the Presidency, that, like every other man who ever had a fair prospect of gaining that high elevation, he has come to desire it. The removal of General Sheridan looked to him like putting another military candidate into the field against him. With a boldness of strategy savoring more of a soldier than of a politician, he took *that* bull by the horns. He espoused the cause of General Sheridan with such superabounding zeal as to make the removal more of an affront to him than it was to Sheridan himself. As a mode of disposing of a rival this was prompt and adroit; but we doubt whether it was far-sighted. The radicals want neither him nor Sheridan, and will be glad to see them both put out of the way. Grant has done them a service in smothering Sheridan; they now wish him to go a step further and smother himself."

Truly the way is short from the Capitol to the Tarpeian Rock.

In our issue of yesterday, in speaking of the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, the types made us say that he was born in 1812. This was an error. Mr. Thayer was born in 1819, and is consequently not 55, but only 48 years old. The long time which his name has been prominently before the public, and the fact of the high position secured by him at the bar is seldom given even to men of 55, caused the error to pass unnoticed. It seems only natural that age should be connected with legal learning and universal respect. We are happy, however, to inform our readers that some additional years of usefulness are allotted to Mr. Thayer than we gave him, in the short sketch published by us on hearing of his nomination.

Mr. Osgood, of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' great publishing house, is in the city.

THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

A Colored Candidate for Congress.

Ellick Mahaly, a colored man, has issued the following address to the voters of the Fourth Georgia Congressional District:—

Crawford County, Ga., August 22.—At the solicitation of many of my friends, both colored and white, I have determined to announce myself a candidate for Congress in this district. In soliciting your suffrages for the position to which I aspire, it may not be amiss for me to give you a short history of my life, and the principles which will guide my official conduct in the event I shall be honored by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens. I was born a slave on the plantation of Benjamin Lockett, Warren county, Mississippi. I remained with my old master until 1864, when I was brought to Georgia and sold to Mr. Isaac Dennis. My old master raised me as well as slaves are usually raised, giving me the rudiments of a common English education, and instilling into my youthful mind the principles of honesty and virtue. And I will say here, that I have never departed from them. In the event I am elected, I shall use the utmost of my feeble powers to bring about a reconciliation between the two sections. We have had war enough and strife enough. While I am free to confess that my greatest efforts will be directed to the interest and welfare of my own race, I shall do all I can to ameliorate the condition of the whites, believing that the interests of the two races are identical here in the South. I shall do all in my power to repeal the unjust discrimination against the products of my section, to wit, the tax on cotton and tobacco. I will give one instance of the hardship of the tax on cotton. Last year I rented a small farm of Dr. Simmons, of this county. After paying him the rent I had five bales of cotton. On them I paid a tax of $15 a bale, making $75. It is needless for me to tell poor men how much I have needed that money this year. It would have breaded my family the whole year. I have felt its hardness. I wish it repealed. You may wish to know my position on reconstruction. I am in favor of reconstruction under the Military bills; though, if I am elected, I shall use my influence to have the disqualifications removed from all.

Yours, very truly, Ellick Mahaly.

Ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, on the Situation.

Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, in a letter to a resident of Van Buren, Ark., writes as follows respecting the political situation of the South:—

> "The situation of the States of the South, to which you allude, is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox, that 'the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration.' The idea of distraining the States by military domination into the adoption of Constitutions for local Governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without any qualification except being of the male sex and over twenty-one years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at the same time disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn farce that has been enacted in all history. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before exercised it in any republican country. The Board of Registers of voters has just been announced here, and includes one negro to two white men generally throughout the State. When the whole series of steps in the process of "reconstruction," as it is called, shall have been fully contemplated, I think the people, wherever they constitute majorities, will find it to their interest to vote against Conventions for the objects in view, and bear with the reign of military government until another appeal can be made to public opinion at the North, and especially in the Northwest."

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Destruction of a Distillery—Three Men Badly Burned—Four Horses Burned to Death—The Loss Estimated at About $140,000.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the large distillery of Joseph Sickles, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 First avenue. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, commencing in the basement, and in the space of fifteen minutes the flames were leaping from floor to floor, until the whole edifice was enveloped in the fiery element. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and a large force of police were quickly on the premises, and, aided by the firemen, they extricated three of the workmen, who were at the time so much confused by the smoke that in a few seconds they must have perished. One was taken out from under the iron gratings in front, and the other two were dragged out from the rear of the building. James Golden, who was badly burned on the face and hands, was conveyed by the police to his residence, No. 139 Goerck street. The other two were not so much injured, and they were sent to their homes.

The whole of the building is a mass of ruins. It was seventy-five feet on First avenue, and eighty feet deep, valued at $58,000. The stock was estimated at $30,000, and the machinery at $60,000. The building was owned by Solomon Simms, and the machinery by Simms & Heller.

There is $1500 insurance on horses in the Park Insurance Company.

The total loss may be estimated at about $140,000.

The origin of the fire seems to be at present not very well explained. One story is that the men were doing something to the gas meter, and the light caught the gas, causing an explosion, which fired the building. Another account is that the fumes of the alcohol came in contact with the light. The matter will no doubt be investigated.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of TENTH and LOCUST Streets, will be open for religious services next SUNDAY (Sept. 1), at 10½ A. M. 8 30 2t*

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30¼p

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 23tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.—TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed those who enter before SEPTEMBER 4. College now open. Students received at any time. Evening Sessions commence September 16 8 28 3t

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department,
August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf15t

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
Philadelphia, August 28, 1867.

The ordinance regulating the Department of Water requires that all premises upon which the rents remain unpaid on the 1st day of September will be deprived of the water, and the amount sued for, with two dollars added for the expense of cutting off, and all premises in arrears will be deprived of the water until the same is paid.

8 28 3t GEORGE F. KEYSER, Register.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENALTY of one per cent. will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1867, remaining unpaid after the 1st day of September next; two per cent. after 1st day of October; and three per cent. after the 1st day of December. RICHARD PELTZ,
8 29 6t Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
Philadelphia, August 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.

By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
August 21, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE.
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 fmw]4p

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS
IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11stmrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta,
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·25.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
229¼ ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC., ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6,wfmδm

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
LATE
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Baillies.
Black Real Thread Baillies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 25, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.
8 23 E. R. LEE.

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.

All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.

Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
8 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¾rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

$12,000, $7000, $4000 AND $2000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street. 8 28 3t*

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 16 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon and To-Day.

After the eventual selection of a nominee for City Commissioner, in the person of Benjamin T. Urwiler, by the Convention, yesterday afternoon, the next business in order was balloting for a candidate for the office of Clerk of Orphans' Court. Richard M. Batturs and Major Richard Ellis were candidates for nomination.

The ballot resulted:—

Batturs	131	Ellis	124

Mr. Batturs having a majority of votes, was declared the nominee for the office of Clerk of Orphans' Court.

After a recess of one hour the Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The Chair named the Committee on Resolutions as follow:—Twenty-fourth Ward, Erastus Poulson, Chairman; First Ward, Edwin A. Merrick; Second Ward, Edward T. Hefferty; Third Ward, P. P. Armstrong; Fourth Ward, J. C. Steringer; Fifth Ward, R. Rundle Smith; Sixth Ward, William H. Barnes; Seventh Ward, Duff Matthews; Eighth Ward, William Duffy; Ninth Ward, E. C. Markley; Tenth Ward, Gavin H. Woodward; Eleventh Ward, William Allmendinger; Twelfth Ward, Frank Logo; Thirteenth Ward, E. Harper Jeffries; Fourteenth Ward, Thomas J. Close; Fifteenth Ward, J. G. Brown; Sixteenth Ward, John P. Sipler; Seventeenth Ward, Kennedy Brown; Eighteenth Ward, William B. Stockman; Nineteenth Ward, Francis C. Martin; Twentieth Ward, E. Heritage; Twenty-first Ward, N. L. Jones; Twenty-second Ward, Joseph A. Shaeffer; Twenty-third Ward, E. R. Buckley; Twenty-fifth Ward, Samuel H. Irwin; Twenty-sixth Ward, James Davenport, Jr.; Twenty-seventh Ward, Samuel Lowry; Twenty-eighth Ward, John De Barry.

The Convention then balloted for a candidate for the office of City Treasurer.

The gentlemen named as candidates for nomination the day previous were Messrs. D. P. Southworth, George W. Ford, and David Jones.

FIRST BALLOT.

D. P. Southworth	74	David Jones	100
George W. Ford	75		

Total number of votes, 249. Necessary to a choice, 125. There being no choice the Convention proceeded to ballot the second time, without any of the nominees being dropped.

SECOND BALLOT.

D. P. Southworth	78	David Jones	111
George W. Ford	70		

THIRD BALLOT.

This ballot was commenced, the name of Mr. Ford having been dropped.

D. P. Southworth	93	David Jones	167

Mr. Jones having a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the party for City Treasurer.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous. A motion was then made to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning. Agreed to. Adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

The City Republican Convention reassembled at half-past 10 o'clock this morning, in Horticultural Hall. President Wagner in the chair.

The Convention adjourned last evening while a motion to proceed to ballot for Register of Wills was pending. The question recurred upon this motion, which was adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Register of Wills, the name of Marshal Henszey having previously been withdrawn.

FIRST BALLOT.

Wm. Y. Campbell	65	Gen. Robt. Thompson	19
Charles Dixey	52	Col. John Swift	1
Capt. Rich'd Donegan	36	Thomas M. Triol	8
Samuel Lloyd	52	James M'Gee	2
Wm. R. Harmer	5		
Total			240
Necessary to a choice			121

Under the rule the names of Messrs. Harmer, Swift, Triol, and McGee were dropped.

SECOND BALLOT.

Campbell	64	Lloyd	64
Dixey	55	Thompson	19
Donegan	53		
Total			255
Necessary to a choice			128

The name of Mr. Thompson was dropped from the list.

THIRD BALLOT.

Campbell	73	Donegan	53
Dixey	58	Lloyd	70
Total			254
Necessary to a choice			128

The name of Mr. Donegan was dropped.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Campbell	101	Lloyd	80
Dixey	69		
Total			250
Necessary to a choice			126

The name of Mr. Dixey was dropped.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Campbell	132	Lloyd	125
Total			257

Mr. Campbell was declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of Register of Wills.

On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, it was resolved that the Convention proceed to ballot for Sheriff.

The following communication was received from General Horatio G. Sickels:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1867.—Brigadier-General Louis Wagner, President of the Union Republican City Convention—General:—I am advised that my name has been placed before your honorable Convention on general nomination for the office of Sheriff, and I desire to state that I am not now, nor have I at any time been, an applicant for such nomination.

You will please, therefore, do me the honor to withdraw my name, at the same time assuring the loyal gentlemen composing the Convention that their kind notice of me is duly appreciated, and pledging to the candidate who they present my most cordial support.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HORATIO G. SICKELS.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Sheriff:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Gen. C. M. Prevost	44	John Dyer	46
Joseph M. Cowell	71	Alderman G. Patchell	21
Col. James Givin	24	Serg. Saml. P. Jones	18
Total			224
Necessary to a choice			113

The name of Mr. Jones was dropped.

A GENTLEMANLY SWINDLER, one of those kind who seek first, as a basis whereon to carry out completely their plans, to impress one with an exalted sense of their individual greatness, and a corresponding condescension in speaking to others, and under this garb to swindle, steel, and carry out their nefarious schemes, yesterday, rung the bell, and soon was ushered into the Chegary Institute for Young Ladies, presided over by Mesdames Hervilly. After considerable introductory conversation, in which he intimated that he had been in high offices under the Confederate Government, and returning North for pleasure, desired that his only sister should have the benefits of that institution.

After all the preliminary arrangements being made, matters of finance came up. He was informed that the tuition would be $350. He seemed pleased at this, and presented for payment a $400 check, drawn on Benton, Sherman & Co., of New York. In return, M'me Hervilly gave him a check for $50. He soon left, and proceeding to a friend of the lady from whom he had received the check, had it cashed. Since then he has not been heard from. The sequel to all this is that the draft was sent on to New York, and was speedily returned endorsed "no account." These swindling schemes are of almost daily occurrence.

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE NOMINATIONS.—The delegates to this Convention assembled, pursuant to call, at the Hall of the National Constitutional Association, yesterday.

Dr. William S. Swann, brother to Governor Swann of Maryland, presided.

William H. Brown, Esq., and James W. Laws, Esq., acted as Secretaries.

The following ticket was nominated, to be placed before the voters of Philadelphia:—

Sheriff—Major A. I. Flomerfelt.
City Treasurer—John W. Lynn.
Register of Wills—Colonel William B. Sipes.
Clerk of Orphans' Court—Anthony Conrad.
City Commissioner—John M. Cullen.
Associate Judge Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas—Hon. James R. Ludlow.

The delegates representing the Eleventh Legislative District met in the afternoon and unanimously nominated Captain Charles F. Heiss as their candidate for Assemblyman.

ROBBING A NEWSBOY.—This morning, about 5 o'clock, Officer Atkinson arrested Thomas McCafferty, a boy who was recently discharged from the House of Refuge, and Samuel Harker, twelve years of age, at Twenty-third and Market streets, on the charge of making an attack upon a small boy who was engaged in serving newspapers, and robbing him of some money. McCafferty seized the newsboy by the throat, and throwing him to the ground, held his hand over the boy's mouth to prevent him giving the alarm. Harker then robbed him of his money and a portion of the papers in his possession. The thieves, after securing the booty, ran, and were pursued some distance. After a hearing before Alderman Jones, the accused were committed to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Henry Hooper was taken into custody yesterday on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon a gentleman at Front and South streets. Alderman Tittermary held him to answer for the alleged offense.

A TILL TAPPER.—Henry Hamilton was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, charged with tapping the till in a store at Front and Master streets.

He was taken before Alderman Eggleston, who heard the statement of the storekeeper, from which it appeared that Hamilton went into the store in a hurried manner and told the proprietor that a gentleman wished to see him outside the building. The proprietor hurried out, and, while looking for the person whom Hamilton said was in waiting, the accused opened the drawer and abstracted therefrom all the money, amounting to about four dollars. An accomplice kept watch in the street to give the signal when the attendant of the store was about to return. Hamilton was held in $600 bail to answer.

BREVITIES.—It is currently rumored that "Davy Jones" is to have charge of the city locker.——The weather changed last night; a cold chilly wind prevails, much to the distaste of all such persons who rejoice in linen coats and a freedom from collars.——The case of Brock, charged with complicity in the execution of fraudulent bonds, comes up for a final hearing on Thursday next.——The execution of Winnemore has excited much comment; now that the event has been accomplished many entertain the conviction of his insanity.——The public schools open on the 2d of September.——The new Walnut Street Theatre is rapidly approaching completion.

SLIGHT FIRES.—About half past 4 o'clock, this morning, a slight fire took place at Schrack's paint store, Nos. 152 and 154 North Fourth street. The prompt arrival of the firemen prevented the flames from spreading. A fire also took place last evening at W. R. Kidd's grocery store, corner of Sixth and Buttonwood streets.

The alarm of fire about half past 11 o'clock, this morning, was caused by the burning of a portion of the roof of a house in Hillsdale place, Cherry street, below Fourth. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—A black man, named Robert M. Bailey, was arrested yesterday, by Officer Sheetz, to answer the charge of larceny of $5 from a small girl who had been sent on an errand by her mother, to purchase some articles at a neighboring store. He took the money from the hand of the little girl and then made off with it. The officer, learning of the affair, made search for the thief when he was overtaken and escorted to the office of Alderman Tittermary, who held him to answer for the offense.

LARCENY OF BOOTS.—A young man, named John Hagerty, entered the store of Mr. Warriner, No. 3839 Market street, yesterday morning, and while the attention of the storekeeper was engaged, he managed to secret under his clothing several pairs of shoes and boots. After leaving the premises the theft was discovered, and a policeman despatched after him. He was overtaken, and conveyed to the office of Alderman Allen, who committed him in default of bail to answer for the alleged offense.

THE NINETEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The delegates of the Nineteenth Ward met on Wednesday evening, but delayed their proceedings so long that the nominations were too late for publication. The following are the nominations:—

Select Council—James Ritchie.
Common Council—Nicholas Shane, Charles A. Souder.
School Directors—James Milligan, Henry F. Bucher, James Knight, and Edward Lefferts.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT.—A man giving the name of Frank Doyle was taken into custody yesterday, at his residence, No. 236 Mouroe street, on the charge of committing a larceny at Delaware avenue and Vine street. While attempting to make the arrest he aimed a blow at the officer. The accused was taken before Alderman Toland, who committed him in default of $500 bail to answer at Court.

WATERMELON THIEVES.—William McCarty, fourteen years of age, Charles Strackenback, fifteen years of age, and Milton Debough, sixteen years of age, were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing watermelons from a store on Main street, above Levering. The offenders were taken before Alderman Gibson, and held in $200 bail each to answer.

MAN DROWNED.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning, a white man fell overboard at pier No. 12, North Delaware avenue, and was drowned. Officer Gibson gave the alarm, and soon succeeded in obtaining aid. After working about an hour to recover the body, they abandoned their efforts.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred this morning, at half-past 4 o'clock, in Schrack's paint and varnish establishment, on Fourth street, below Race. A conflagration was avoided by the prompt exertions of the Perseverance Hose and the police officers in the vicinity.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.—Edward Piper, living in Linden street, was taken into custody yesterday morning on suspicion of having been guilty of arson. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was held for a further hearing.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—Henry Carr, living in Bedford street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Tomlinson, charged with stealing a coat from a house in the neighborhood. He was committed, in default of $800 bail, to answer at Court.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A portmonnaie was yesterday afternoon found at Third and Chesnut streets, and can now be had by the owner at the Detective office, upon description of property.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one; selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

All kinds of Summer Clothing, Men's, Youths', and Boys', closing out at very low prices.

EVERY PERSON who purchases a single share of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, not only receives a handsome steel-plate engraving, but is also guaranteed one of the $300,000 worth of presents to be distributed.

TORTURE.—Who would endure the torture arising from Chills and Fever, when it can be easily cured?

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment they may be prostrated?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village? This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and none but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure it at once, and save themselves from intense, life-long torture. Prepared after a long experience and deep study, it has received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of the country. To those who doubt its many virtues, all we can say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea, and similar ills.

THE PLAN adopted for the endowment of the Riverside Institute is one by which every person who subscribes for a share of stock receives in return more than the value of their money.

THE MILITARY COMMANDERS are all on the *qui vive*, not knowing what awaits them next. How uncomfortable a position to be in! worse than wearing a bid-fitting suit of clothes. We used to know what this latter misery was, but since we've been purchasing our clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class store under the Continental, we have had no sufferings of that kind. *Bad fits* is a great affliction.

"Look on this picture and then on that."
Here you behold the infirm step,
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and a social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights, and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elastic steps, craving appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thought and ambitious resolves,
Show the contrast and mark the picture.

One took the Plantation Bitters—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the cost.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

THE STOCK now being sold at $1 per share in aid of the Riverside Institute, is going off so rapidly that the institution will soon be in full working order.

A VISIT to the office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, will convince all of the honesty and fairness of the plan adopted for the endowment of the Riverside Institute.

MORGAN H. TROTH, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (Stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

AMONG the presents to be distributed in aid of the Riverside Institute, there are a number worth quite snug little fortunes.

Go to Reimer's Gallery, Second street above Green, and get a beautiful Photo-Miniature for only $100. Six cards, or one large picture, $100. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

THE GREAT distribution of $300,000 worth of presents in aid of the Riverside Institute takes place in about three weeks.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

ONE OF THE presents to be awarded by the Washington Library Company, organized in aid of the Riverside Institute, is worth $40,000.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

EVERY ONE should subscribe for a share of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.
Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.
Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
Best R. M. Clothing.
Best R. M. Clothing.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.

We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

KILGORE—YERGER.—May 16, 1867, in this city, by the Rev. W. M. Rice, D. D., Mr. EDWIN HALLER KILGORE to Miss SALLIE YERGER, both of Philadelphia.

TORTAT—EVANS.—On Thursday, the 29th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, the Rev. A. EMILE TORTAT, of Fall River, Mass., to Miss SALLIE A. EVANS, of Newtown, Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

CUMMINS.—On the evening of the 29th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, ISAAC CUMMINS, SR., in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 630 Christian street, on Monday afternoon, September 2, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DAUGHTON.—On the 29th instant, SARAH, wife of James Daughton, and daughter of the late William and Eliza Peak, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 806 Market street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GRUBB.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, August 27, EDWARD BURD GRUBB.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Woodside, Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, August 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LUSH.—On the 29th instant, MARY LUSH, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Norbeck, Maiden lane, below Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McGLENSEY.—On the 28th instant, Mr. JOHN McGLENSEY, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends, and members of the Southwark Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 German street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

PLUNKET.—On the 28th instant, MARY P., wife of Joseph Plunket, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John K. Davis, at Tullytown, Bucks county, Pa., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SAPPINGTON.—This morning, SAMUEL SAPPINGTON, in the 72d year of his age.

SCHELLENGER.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHELLENGER, relict of the late Captain William Schellenger, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Queen street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Fourth and Pine street Church.

SHOWAKER.—On the afternoon of the 28th instant, JOHN SHOWAKER, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Ridge road, near Hipple's lane, Roxborough, Twenty-first Ward, on Monday afternoon, September 2, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough Baptist Burial Grounds.

STEARNS.—JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, died this morning at Elizabeth, N. J.

Funeral to take place on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock.

STERRETT.—On the 29th instant, SAMUEL WYLIE, twin son of Rev. William and Jane S. Sterrett, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 2131 Vine street, on Monday afternoon, September 2, at 3 o'clock.

TWISS.—On the 29th instant, after a long and lingering illness, MARY, wife of John Twiss, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 163 Rittenhouse street, Germantown, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DOG COLLARS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF Metal, Leather, and Morocco Dog Collars—names engraved on them when ordered. Also, Dog Chains. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRASS CURTAIN OR CROCHET RINGS, of various sizes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

SWIMMING RACE ON LAKE ERIE.

Four and a half Miles in Two and a half Hours.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SANDUSKY, August 30.—On Wednesday last, John McGreen and Charles Kinney, of Kelly's Island, swam a race in Lake Erie from Kelly's Island towards the mainland at Marblehead, a distance of four miles and a half. When they had swum three miles, Kinney was so far behind that he gave up, and got into the accompanying boat. McGreen kept on, and reached Marblehead in just two hours and a half, making the entire distance without a rest. He smoked, chewed tobacco, drank wine, and sang songs on the way. He seemed very little fatigued. This is the most extraordinary swimming on record.

FEARFUL RECORD OF CRIME.

Full Confession of Bridget Durgan.

Her Motive for Committing the Deed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 30—P. M.

THE CONFESSION.

After the execution, Mr. Adrain read to the representatives of the press the confession dictated to him by Bridget, as follows:—I am nearly twenty-three years of age. My real name is Bridget Dagnan.

My father is dead, but my mother is still living in Duncliffe county, Sligo, Ireland, where I was born. Have two brothers living there, and two sisters, one younger living with mother, and the other is elder, married, and living in England. Came to this country two years last Christmas; I lived first in Brooklyn, then at Poullis' Ferry, and in Piscataway, and in Plainfield, New Jersey, and finally with Dr. Coriell, at New Market. Mrs. Coriell was very kind and pleasant to me, and I never had any quarrel with her.

About half-past 10 o'clock on the night of February 25th last Mrs. Coriell was lying on the lounge, in the sitting-room. Before lying down she complained of not feeling very well, and said she would not go to bed, and wished me to sit up and watch little Mamie, who was sleeping in the cradle in the next bed-room. As Mrs. Coriell was lying on the lounge apparently asleep, I came out of the kitchen with the bread knife in my hand that was exhibited on the trial, and picked up the kerosene lamp which was standing on the table not lighted, and approaching her struck her with the lamp on the head. She started up bewildered and went into the bed-room, and I followed after her. She stood by the side of the bed, and as I came near her she grasped the knife out of my hand. I turned and picked up another knife from the table in the bed-room, which was concealed by a cloth which I had thrown over it. I had found it in a bureau drawer and placed it there. I then turned upon Mrs. Coriell, pushed he back on the bed, and struck her repeatedly with this knife. The other knife had fallen on the floor and was not used by either, and I do not know how it become bent. She resisted all she could, defending herself with pillows, and after striking her very often, as she lay upon the bed, and, supposing she was dead, I picked up the little Mamie out of the cradle and went into the sitting-room and sat on the lounge for a few minutes. I then went into the kitchen with Mamie, and washed my hands in a pot of water on the stove. I then returned to the sitting-room and bed room, and found Mrs. Coriell had gone out of the house. I found her going towards the gate. I told her to go back again. She said nothing, but went back, and as she was passing through the sitting room, stopped and kissed little Mamie, and then sat down on the floor between the sitting-room and bed-room. While she was sitting there I took the child's small chair and struck her two or three times.

I never hit her on the neck, as was supposed. I then drew her into the bed-room, and laid her down on the floor. I then came back to the sitting-room, and afterwards lighted Mamie's dresses and some paper, and threw it burning on the bed. I carried the child out of the house in the same clothes as when she was put into the cradle. I went down to the gate, and while standing there, thought I heard a man coming. I went back into the house and sat on the lounge five minutes, and then left the house and aroused the neighbors, representing that robbers were in the house.

The confession then recites several facts of no great importance, most of them being contradictory of previous statements. She states that Mary Gilroy was not there on the night of the murder and knew nothing about it, being entirely innocent.

The confession then concludes as follows:—There was no truth in my story about two men coming to the house on the night of the murder; and Annie Given, whom I unjustly charged, had nothing to do with it. There was no design or attempt to rob. The murder was for another purpose. I killed Mrs. Coriell thinking that I might take her place. This alone led me to commit the horrid crime. The idea of murdering her did not come upon me suddenly that night; I had thought of it a long time before. I have told a true story. I am sorry for having committed so great a crime, and hope God will forgive me.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Cotton dull at 27c. Flour 10@15c. lower; sales of 7500 barrels—State, $6·65@10·90; Western, $6·65@12·60; Ohio, $8·50@11·85; Southern, $9@13; California, $12·50@13·50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, $1 11@1 13. Oats firmer; Southern, 65@76c. Provisions quiet. New Mess Pork, $23·12½@23·18¾. Whisky quiet.

OBITUARY.

Mr. N. T. Davenport.

The death of Mr. N. T. Davenport was mentioned the other day, in a telegraph despatch from Boston. He had attained real distinction as an actor, and his death is a positive loss to the stage. The greater part of his life was spent in Boston. He chose the theatrical vocation at an early age and was a member of the first Boston Theatre company, when that house was opened by Mr. Thomas Barry. *The Rivals* was played on the opening night, and Mr. Davenport, as "Fag," spoke the first lines of the first play ever presented on that stage. He was a careful and conscientious actor, and, wherever engaged, he maintained a good position, and was respected for his talents and integrity. He possessed other than dramatic ability, too, having been a good draughtsman and a clever sketch-writer. His age was thirty-six years. He leaves a wife and daughter.

James Jackson, M. D.

Dr. James Jackson, an eminent American physician, died at Boston, Mass., on the evening of the 27th inst., in the ninetieth year of his age. Dr. Jackson was born at Newburyport, October 3, 1777, and was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1796. His first appointment was as English Master at Leicester Academy. In December, 1797, he became a medical pupil of Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, at Salem, under whom he studied for two years. He then went to London, and was attached to St. Thomas' Hospital. During his residence in the British metropolis he attended the lectures of some of the most distinguished physicians of the day—Fordyce, Cline, Astley Cooper, William Saunders, etc. On his return to Boston he commenced practice there, and continued till within a short period of his death in the unremitting discharge of the duties of his profession. In 1810, in connection with the late Dr. John C. Warren, he brought before his fellow-citizens a proposition for establishing a hospital in Boston, of which he was the first physician, and Dr. Warren the first surgeon. In 1810 he was chosen Professor of Clinical Medicine in Harvard College, and in 1812 Professor of Theoretical and Practical Medicine in the same institution. In the course of his long and busy life Dr. Jackson published various scientific works, and was a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals of New England.

Colonel William Stretch Abert, U. S. A.

A telegram published yesterday announced the death of this officer at Galveston, Texas, where he was stationed on duty as Adjutant-General to Brevet Major-General Griffin. The deceased was a son of the late Colonel J. J. Abert, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and was born in the District of Columbia, about the year 1834. He graduated at West Point in 1855, and entered the service as second-lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, his commission bearing date of June 18. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Lieutenant Abert remained loyal to his colors, and on the 14th of May, 1861, was promoted to the rank of captain and transferred to the 6th Regiment of Cavalry. Subsequently he was appointed a colonel of volunteers, which rank he held at the time of his death. Colonel Abert was a gallant and able officer, and his loss to the service will be deeply regretted by his fellow officers and soldiers.

Cyrus Hamlin.

Among the victims of the yellow fever, now prevalent in New Orleans, is Cyrus Hamlin, son of ex-Vice-President Hamlin, who died in that city on Wednesday morning last. The deceased was a native of Maine, and in 1862 was commissioned a captain in the United States army, and assigned to duty as one of the additional aides-de-camp provided for by law. On December 3, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which position he held until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of the service.

Cardinal Louis Altieri.

Our advices from Europe announce the death from cholera on the 11th instant, at Albano, near Rome, of this distinguished Roman Catholic Prelate. The deceased was descended from an ancient and princely house, and was the brother of the present Prince Clement Altieri. He was born in Rome on the 17th of July, 1805, and was created a Cardinal Priest in 1845, by his Holiness Pope Gregory XVI, with the title of Santa Maria del Portico. Cardinal Altieri was also Bishop of Albano, First Chamberlain of the Pope, President of the Council of Finances, and Grand Chancellor of the University of Rome. He was a most learned and pious divine.

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FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
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PHILADELPHIA 22 5p§

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OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
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MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
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SECOND-HAND SAFES.
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FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3tuths3m

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M

Reconstruction of the Cabinet

IMPORTANT CHANGES NEXT WEEK.

GENERAL STEEDMAN IN TOWN

Jeremiah S. Black for Secretary of State.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August, 30P. M.

Curious Rumors.

A report prevails this morning that Seward will leave the Cabinet on the 2d of September, and be succeeded by Jerry Black, and that General Steedman will relieve Grant of the charge of the War Department on the same day. This report is strengthened by the arrival of Steedman this morning, and his having had a lengthy interview with the President before the Cabinet meeting.

The Blair Family.

Old Frank Blair has also been with the President this morning, and everything indicates that some important change is about to transpire.

General Grant's Friends.

General Grant's friends daily expect his successor will be appointed to take charge of the War Department, and he would not be surprised to receive at any moment an order to turn the books of the Department over to Steedman, as the latter is understood to be the choice of the President for that position, although he says he does not want the appointment; but this is doubted very strongly, as he is on too intimate terms with the President to refuse if the latter really desires him to accept it.

Rebel Bonds Wanted.

An order has been received from England by the First National Bank, of Washington City, for a considerable amount of eight per cent. Confederate bonds, and the bank offers to buy up all that are presented at two dollars and fifty cents in greenbacks for one thousand dollars in Rebel rags. This is the first time since the war that these worthless securities have had any fixed commercial value, and it is surmised that they are to be offered in payment of the Alabama claims, or other claims our Government may have against England.

Personal.

Commissioner Rollins left last night for New York, to be gone two weeks.

Collector Kellogg, of New Orleans, arrived this morning.

The New Cabinet.

The Cabinet makers are talking over the following slate, and believe it is nearly correct:—

Secretary of State, J. S. Black.
Secretary of War, J. B. Steedman.
Secretary of Navy, Fernando Wood.
Attorney-General, Reverdy Johnson.
Secretary of Interior, M. Blair.
Secretary of Treasury, H. McCulloch.
Postmaster-General, A. W. Randall.

The Italian Minister.

Mr. Cerruti was to-day introduced by the Secretary of State to the President, who received him in his capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Italy. Mr. Bertinatti, his immediate predecessor, has been promoted by appointment as Minister to Constantinople.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco are stated at the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be largely in excess, for the fiscal year ending with June, over those for any preceding like period.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 30—Noon.—Consols, 94½; U. S. 5-20s, 73½; Illinois Central, 27; Erie R. R., 43¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 30—Noon.—Cotton dull. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales; upland middlings, 10½d.; Orleans, 10½d.

The *Brokers' Circular* says the sales of the week amount to 32,000 bales, including 15,000 for export and 2000 for speculation. The stock in port is 794,000 bales, including 314,000 American.

Breadstuffs are firm. Corn, 35s. 3d. Bacon, 43s. for Cumberland cut.

ANTWERP, August 30.—Petroleum is firmer, at 45f.

The Steamer Russia Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, August 30—Noon.—The steamship Russia, from New York on the 31st, arrived this morning.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111⅝@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅝@110⅞.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108¼@108⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¼@108⅜.
United States 10-40s, 102⅞@103.
August 7·30s, 107@107¼.
June and July 7·30s, 107¼@107½. Market dull and unsettled.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s...ls..	98½	3 sh Penna R......ls.	53⅝
$2000 City 6s, New......	101½	45 sh Leh V R.......ls...	57
$200 do........	101¾	100 sh Read R.......b5...	52
$10000 do........	101¾	3 sh Minehill.......c...	57
40 sh Leh V R........	57	200 sh Read.........s60..	51⅞
SECOND BOARD.			
$700 U S 7·30s..Jy......	107⅛	50 sh Penna R....b5...	53½
1 sh Cam & Am.......	126½	100 sh Read......s30wn..	52⅛
15 do.......b5..	126½	1 sh Penna R........	53⅝

The Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of Mr. T. Bell, a member of the Board.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
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STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [3 7 thstu

AN ATTEMPT TO ASCEND MOUNT ARARAT.

From the Sunday Magazine.

Towards the close of the year, wearied with fertile solitudes and the barbarous Cossack, we determined to leave Russia, and make our way into the ancient kingdom of Persia. We deviated from the usual route for the purpose of visiting Ararat. We accordingly made our way to Erivan, the capital of the district in which it stands, and residence of a Russian Governor. Either from policy or courtesy we had been provided with a Cossack escort, and so our arrival in a city rarely visited by strangers produced some sensation among its quiet inhabitants. Ere we entered, however, we paused upon the slopes above it to catch the last glories of the sun falling upon Mount Ararat. It seemed to stand on the far-stretching plain before us, the world's great barrier-pyramid. Gracefully it rises to 17,500 feet, without any mountain-form to break the solitude of its reign. The lesser cone on its side alone varies the graceful outline of the whole. Its summit, crowned with everlasting snows, was now sparkling in dazzling brilliancy, and flooded with the golden light of heaven. Around its breast light vapory mists of softest hues hung floating; while below, along the almost boundless plain, the baser mists of earth were gathering fast, brooding over the storied Araxes, whose silver line disported in bold sweeps hither and thither over the broad level which forms the mountain's base. It is one of the most sublime and solemn spots I have visited in this fair creation of God. The mountain, the river, the plain, all open before you in a solitude so profound as to sober you into sadness, and make you feel, especially towards eventide, the spirit of the scene. Beyond the river's sparkling curve, and the mountain piercing into heaven, you see nothing in the far distance but the last stronghold of the Muscovite—a few checkered lines of cantonments, where he bides his time, ready to spring upon the expiring lion of Persia. As we stood gazing entranced, while lights and shades of every hue flitted in ceaseless play over the face of the lovely mountain, suddenly all was changed. Of all that was dazzling beauty before, nothing now remained but the cold ashy outline of the mountain against the sobered sky. The sun sunk to rest, and Death flung its twilight shadows, darkening all around. As these deepened over the silent landscape, with a true feeling of the Eastern insecurity we hastened down into the city for shelter.

Our approach lay through dusty lanes, between mud walls, whose frequent gaps revealed to us neglected gardens behind, where, amid a tangled wilderness of weeds and flowers, peach and almond trees were flourishing, whose luxuriant branches continually wantoned over the walls into the road, incommoding our passage. We followed a stream, now murmuring over pebbles, and now furrowing the soil into pools, through which our beasts toiled heavily. Tawny half-starved dogs kept pace with us, barking from the top of the walls an ungracious welcome. Low barred doorways appeared at intervals, carefully closed against approach. One or two that chanced to be open revealed a singular scene of domestic dirt and confusion within. Amidst rank rubbish heaps you might see donkeys and horses, men, women, and children, sharing the common right of home in kindred and contented fellowship. You were sure, so suddenly looking back, to surprise a woman's head, curiously peering round by the doorpost after the stranger, while to save her modesty from his unhallowed gaze, she covered her lips with her hand, or drew the protecting yasmah (veil) across her mouth.

At length we emerged into a large square, two sides of which were occupied by the Governor's residence and the public offices, the others by a bazaar, and the Russian fortress, through which you pass into the country beyond. An English garden occupies the area of the square, where shrubs of various climes, and flowers amid rude parterres, are kept in languid existence by occasional streams of water poured around their thirsty roots. In the centre of this fragrant scene, overlooked by some grim pieces of ordnance, rises a pavilion for music breathed from harmonious Italy. For the anomalous Russ not only places his iron hand upon the Eastern world, but has taxed the science of Europe for his sway, and its richest melodies to charm his vacant hours. Passing through this square, where, as night was coming on, were few loungers, we made our way to the "station," a building provided everywhere at certain intervals in countries recently subjugated by Russia for the convenience of Government official travellers. They are our Indian Dâk bungalows Russianized, or the French Algerian caravanserais. Supposing the stranger on his arrival to be admitted, he has a room assigned to him, where he finds a fire-place, a plain square table, a wooden bedstead, a couple of chairs, occasionally a small square looking-glass over the chimney, and, as the German says, "weiter nichts." I had nearly forgotten, however, one further indispensable and never-failing piece of furniture—namely, a small picture of the Virgin, or of the great Russian Saint Nicholas, perched high up in the corner of the room, with a lamp or candle ready before it for your inferred devotion. An old soldier receives you on your arrival, who is at once the guardian of the station, and your general servant. His first reception of you is, "*Si chasse! Si chasse!*" which is the traveller's principal persecuting genius throughout all the Russias. It should signify *immediately*, but really means any remote indolent period your humble bowing servant may determine. Be your wants ever so reasonable or urgent, it matters not; you must wait his will, unless indeed you are a general officer; then "*si chasse*" becomes an actuality, accompanied by the most obsequious consideration. In any other case your soldier-attendant is generally too stupid to understand your wants, or the endeavors of your servant to save him labor. But if you chance to be a foreigner, alas for you! for then he has understanding enough to be too patriotic to care for you or them. His own room is the gathering point for all the gossips of the place, and here in the kitchen he beguiles, under their surmises of the traveller's object, rank, and destination, his languid preparations for your meal.

The walls of our room were covered with Greek paintings of the favorite Muscovite divinities—the Virgin, the Russian Saint Nicolas, and our notable St. George in full tilt against the redoubtable dragon, belching forth volumes of sulphurous flames.—Each was graced with a small lamp flickering before it to enlighten devotion. These paintings, so universal in Russian houses, are some of them as delicate as the softest miniatures on enamel. Between these forms of worship were colored prints of every conceivable subject. Battle-scenes were, however, the prevailing theme, where a few stalwart Russians, victorious, were beating down the serried battalions of the hated Frank. But at length, stretching my wearied limbs upon the welcome couch, I fell asleep, remembering the unfailing word, the wanderer's sweetest lullaby—"He that keepeth thee will not slumber." "I will both lay me down in peace and sleep: for Thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."

The sun had already risen on the morrow ere we awoke, refreshed, to consciousness. The lullaby with which we had closed our eyes was succeeded now by the words of praise—"I laid me down and slept; I awaked, for the Lord sustained me." What a glorious sight met our first upward gaze!

The snowy crown of Ararat was blazing beneath the morning sun—too bright for mortal gaze, while its lower sides, bathed in the dreamy witchery of lavender haze, seemed, though distant still, to be almost casting its shadow over us. Our earthly vision shrank quenched, absorbed by the flood of light that trembled in mid-heaven. The sun had now scattered the shades and mists of night, and was reigning, cloudless and alone, in the deep blue vault above us. If the form of Ararat showed so witchingly, a living form against the sky, alas for us, when we looked upon "the garden" upon which our room opened! It was the receptacle of everything refuse and vile in the place. A few shrubs rose here and there amid the pestilential heaps; but as to odors, there was but one, and that of foulest miasma. We forswore the garden in consequence, and welcomed the noisy, dirty street in front.

In the course of the morning we went to pay our respects to the Governor. On our way to the Place we passed through a miniature edition of St. Petersburg. Droskhies in full career, and square-built, square-faced men, in red cotton shirts, their trousers tucked within their high boots, met you at every turn. The features of this *avant-garde* of Russian encroachments reminded you of the captive Dacians, with which one is so familiar in the galleries of Rome. There was no lack of soldiers: stolid-looking men, in that unsightly undress which is part of Russian military costume—a long, drab-colored coat, reaching to their heels, and buttoned up to the throat, while a German cap, with a large visor, shaded their beetling brows. Almost every soldier we met was decorated with a Crimean medal.

The Governor, apprised of our coming, received us courteously in a *salle de réception*, a sort of a state chamber, in which articles of comfort and *vertu* were jumbled together with the ruder necessaries of life. Our conversation turned upon mere common-places. The letter we presented to him showed him we were true men, and no spies, and so he proceeded to fulfil its requirements more honestly than, on a like occasion, we had experienced at the hands of French officials in Algeria. Orders were given to facilitate our progress to the mountain, and to insure consideration and respect to our persons. Not the least acceptable of his attentions was a letter to Colonel D——, the officer in command of the camp at the mountain itself. As the directions for these orders were given to an aide-de-camp, in writing, who would have to distribute them through a variety of Russian channels, with "Si chasse, si chasse," appended to each, we considered ourselves doomed, in consequence, to a lengthy stay in the city of Noah, and accordingly resigned ourselves patiently to our fate.

The next day, to relieve the weariness of delay, while the promised papers for our journey were preparing, we proceeded to the celebrated monastery of Eckmiadzin to pay our respects to the Patriarch of the Armenian Church, an account of which may be reserved for the future.

We were agreeably surprised upon our return to find the Governor's ukase lying upon our table. We determined to start on the morrow. To pass the following day, the Sabbath, in the quiet shadow of the mountain, instead of within the house of the *chef de police*, exposed to every intruder, and all the shock of life, was too blessed an alternative to forego. Our skill and patience, however, were long and severely taxed, in stowing ourselves and baggage within our carriage, to which the level plain of our route, it was said, would present no difficulty. So simple a matter, however, involved a world of trouble, for not only was the preparation novel to those employed, but our Nestorian servant became so scared and incapable, through dread of Russian officials, that we had to think and act for him. When, after a world of labor and strife, urging here and threatening there, we finally reduced chaos to order, we found at the last moment that the Bazaar had failed in its promise; so that we were just issuing out into the wilderness not only without certain creature comforts, upon which our famished fancy had feasted on entering Erivan, but even without the necessaries of life. No kid to yield us "savory meat," nor meal for the cake, which is still as much the food of the land as when the first patriarchs of mankind spread here their dusky tents. Diligence and labor removed even this difficulty; but so slow, indifferent and stupid were those we had to move, and alas! so fleet the hours, that we saw day's shadows already lengthening ere our carriage lumbered out of the town through filth and mire, gaping crowds and barking dogs. We fared well enough while we moved along through the new "Quartier," with, as is usual in new Russian settlements, only a house here and there at long intervals; but when we neared the river, which dashes its way through a rocky defile under the old native castle-crowned crag above, our movements became slow and difficult. The Persian, like all Easterns, having once roused himself to a purpose, built there his eyrie, and shaped the intricate approaches to it; then, leaving castle, town, and roads to care for themselves, relapsed into his usual languor of repose. And so we struggled on, our wheels at all angles, and our carriage now in a trough from which we feared to rise, and now on a crest on which we hung quivering over the yawning gulf below.

The old Persian town was not without its points of interest, for its houses, like little square boxes, heaps upon heaps, were huddled pell-mell one over the other, all crushing together up the crag side, as if jealously scrambling for the nearest shelter of the castle, which seemed, however, most unworthy of their trust. But what a glorious sight lay spread out of the full, unclouded form of Ararat, whose far descending arms were spanning the whole horizon! Its every crag and ridge before the descending sun stood forward in bold relief, while the hinder depths and hollows of its volcano form were deepened into blackest shade. High, high above all, rose a snowy cone, for more than 3000 feet, of such dazzling brilliancy that the eye blenched and turned away from the glory of that reflected light. Over all was spread a blue canopy so pure and cloudless, so unlike to the soiled atmosphere of material life, that I could almost fancy, with the patriarch on Pisgah, I was looking into the better land, especially as below at my feet lay the grave of the world. I grew solemn as I gazed. There, where I saw the Araxes hastening its waters onwards to the Caspian, the flood of God's avenging wrath retired, when once the fountains of the great deep had rolled their waves of death over all but entire humanity. That graceful mountain rises a sepulchral column for all time, a memorial of our whole race. Its mournful epitaph, written by the finger of God, stands a warning moral for every succeeding age, till that greater deluge pours its fiery flood upon our apostate race, and closes the drama of the world in "blood and fire and pillars of smoke."

We still advanced. The last wayfarer had long passed us, hieing ere night-fall to the shelter of the city. The vermilion hues of light that had played so magically upon the snowy face of the mountain had long given place to the ashy hues of death, as we opened upon the plain before us, with all those sobered feelings which night in a strange land, especially in the East, brings upon the spirit of the traveller. However, we were bowling along briskly, and the flashing in the twilight of our Cossacks' weapons, and the prancing of their steeds, gave some excitement to our march. Raphael was motionless and silent as death, save for the impatient whiffs of his cigar, and the sudden clutches which he every now and then made at the seat of the carriage as it lurched to the inequalities of the road. Ere dark night followed upon twilight, I examined our tackling, and finding all firm, urged on our horses to the utmost, till we reached our last Cossack station on a mound over our track. The distant roll of our carriage had roused up the guard, so that ere we came to a halt, we saw against the sky the black forms of our relief escort fully equipped, already descending, our relay horses in the rear. The drivers were so quickened with arrack potions that, "shadows avaunt," they were burning for peril, and in full confidence, moreover, of the road, and our destination. As we were now deepening into night, and I was assured of the safety of the road, I was reluctant to force the poor Cossacks from warm quarters, through a cold and moonless night, merely to serve as a parade of escort. I therefore, to Raphael's great dismay and to my after regret, sent them back with baksheesh, and drove forward alone into the dark and silent wilderness before us. The starry heaven above, the hushed and stilly world below, would have been sublime to my heart's musings, if only we could have distinguished objects sufficiently about us to be assured of our way. Lamps, indeed, we had, but no oil in them. On, therefore, we moved in faith, desire considerably cooled, as loneliness and helplessness became more felt.

Our arrival, furiously announced by a host of half-famished curs, brought no one out to receive us. I concluded, therefore, that the guardians of the place had wisely retired to better night-quarters on the other side of the Araxes. To follow them, however, was impossible. Our horses were dead beat, and so quite unequal to cross the river, even if it were fordable. And then we had no pass for the outpost, and so might receive our "quietus," instead of a welcome. After continuing to batter, though in despair, the door of the better of the cabins, we finally heard voices from within. In a few minutes, to our great joy, an old white-headed man stood before us, demanding our business at that unseasonable hour. To give him an air of authority, he had thrown over his thin frame an old rusty coat, decorated with a Crimean medal; but his wild weird look, and his scant sparse hair, gave him a very uncanny appearance, as he stood shivering in the night breeze, a rushlight flickering in his hand. To our demand for shelter, curt and prompt was the reply, "Here is no entertainment for man or beast." "And yet both must have it," was my reply. "That is," he added, laughing, "both must have what neither will get. Rest as you are till daylight, and then cross the ferry to the damp, where you will find all the entertainment you have a right to. Here you will find none." So saying, he turned to reënter his wretched abode. "Stop! stop!" I cried, jumping out of the carriage. "Be more cautious, or you will have to answer for it. We come armed with authority, which you must respect."

A momentary doubt seemed now to cross his mind, and so, throwing his hand against his rushlight, ostensibly to protect it from the wind, but really the better to scan my face, he added in a softened tone, "I will give you a man to accompany you to the Sheikh of the district, with whom officers usually put up on their way between the camp and Erivan; but here it is impossible to accommodate you." His previous bearish conduct and sinister looks made me so distrust him that I cried out impatiently, "Bandy me no further words. We are weary, and it is late. Respect the Governor's authority. Give us quarters without further delay, or you will account for it to Colonel D—— on Monday. We rest here till then, when you will see that we have horses and an escort to conduct us to the camp." "The Governor's authority," he said, "is shown immediately on a stranger's arrival, and is always supported by an escort of Cossacks. In the absence of both, you would have me credit your word to compromise me with my superiors, and so bring me into trouble." On this, I threw out before his astonished eyes, not only the Governor's firman, with all its long array of imperial eagles and seals, additional to my ordinary Government *podarogince*, but the Secretary of State's authorization, to lay under contribution men and beasts, as I needed, wherever I came. This acted as magically and as instantly as the Gorgon's head of old upon rebel bystanders. His obsequious back in an instant arched wondrously, bringing his bared head almost to the dust. In the meantime, inside the house, screaming children, and a sharp-voiced scolding wife, were raising a domestic tempest. Excusing himself that he might go to reduce to peace the *tender* strife, he rushed within, and was soon so furiously stormed upon by his gentle Abigail, gifted with utterance beyond the usual capabilities of her sex, that in spite of his sins my heart relented towards him.

A room was allotted to us, which was a marvel of dirt and confusion, and which all the zeal of Nicholas (General K——'s servant) and the Crimean could hardly reduce to order. When at last the filthy chaos was cleared, it had something of the air and comfort of home. I spread my mattress upon the floor, and threw my wearied body upon it, as into the very lap of luxury, leaving the servants to arrange in their usual position round the room my creature comforts of travel, until the Crimean should appear with the ever-welcome Somavah. In a moment, however, insensible even to it, I was lost to all earth-born cares or joys in a sleep so profound as to resemble that which knows no waking.

The sun was high in heaven when I woke on the Sabbath. All Nature lay in that hush of life which in every land, Christian and Pagan, heralds in the day of rest. As the restless hours winged on the day, and the world's past and nearing ruin shadowed my mind's eye—as Ararat, with its changing, hazy hues, brought ceaseless before my aching sight the unsubstantial ghosts of the primeval earth—in such a spot I stood amazed at human folly.

Our stormy arrival in the dead of the night was followed by a peaceful day. I could gather nothing that could please or interest from the superstitious native of the soil, and wandering out, sat me down under an almond tree facing the mountain of God. My body, wearied with travel, found rest in Nature's calm; while my spirit, in communion with my God, received His record of the spot, submissive and refreshed. No earth-born cares disturbed my soul. In the quiet rest, and with the solemn landscape opening before me, I watched light's flitting shadows till the garish day declined. The snowy cone still reflected dazzlingly the last impassioned blushes of the west. From sparkling brilliancy of gold, that gemmed its upmost peaks, vermilion light dazzled down, fading tint into tint, till all was mazed and curtained in the obscuring mists of earth. As I gazed enchanted, the ashy shade of death fell upon the mountain's crimson face, and light and day were done. Upwards the gloomy shadows rushed till darkness mute in silence ruled around.

If speechless wonder swelled my breast when mid-day's glory blazed upon the mountain's brow, a deeper wonder ruled me now as star by star arose, till all the darkened face of heaven was flooded o'er with gemming light. There towered Nature's mausoleum, black, sublime against the veiling curtain of the upper sanctuary, within a rainbow arch of luminous constellations. Vast Nature here had tired her earliest pyre with brightest coronal. Yes! here, where first the rainbow-promise smiled upon a world restored, the resurrection-bow is circling now, gemmed with brighter throbbing stars of life to cheer our languid hopes of heaven and earth, when these are passed away, eternal and secure, and bid us still enduring thread life's thorny way.

On the early morrow, our host, in humblest guise, presented himself to know our will for the day. "Horses and an escort were ready, if I decided to proceed to the camp." To my inquiries as to the state of the river and the passage, he assured me that, although the waters were high, I should find a safe and convenient pontoon, equal to the draught of the heaviest ordnance. Having no doubt of his knowledge, and none of his sincerity, I determined to continue the luxury of the carriage until compelled to mount the saddle.

On reaching the river, we sought in vain for the floating bridge that could draught across the heaviest ordnance! Up and down the stream, far as the eye could reach, no other track of passage appeared, save an old crazy canoe, stowed as carefully against the bank under the "lookout" before us, as a state-barge within its sheltering dock. Wheel-ruts on the nearer bank, continued far below on the other, suggested our only alternative of reaching the opposite shore in the indolent luxury of a carriage. An uncanny alternative, however, for while frequent gravelly deposits rose level with the water's surface, dark, suspicious pools intervened, where our cumbrous equipage might founder suddenly without an experienced charioteer to steer our way between whirlpools and quicksands. Our gallant troopers, with all their flaunting show of arms—our son of Nimshi "driving furiously" over the solid plain—alike were helpless here, in this the crisis of our fate. As for Nicholas, he had but one engrossing, all-sufficient thought for every emergency—the safety of the carriage; while Raphael's was the safety of himself. "Miserable comforters are ye all," I said to myself, as I wistfully looked upon the barrier-waters.

At last, choosing two of the best horses from the wain, and dismounting two Cossacks for their saddles, we dashed into the stream, summoning two of the showiest of the riders to follow us, armed *cap-à-pie*, regardless of every prayer or voice but one—my own—"Forward!" The suddenness of this movement in an instant reduced rebel spirits and interests to peace. Confusion was reduced to order, and dissension to obedience. Raphael and Nicholas sprang to the river's brink, imploring me to return, or I should certainly be drowned, while the two recreant Cossacks, undeterred at sight of the waves eddying in noisy chafings around our horse's flanks, spurred into the stream, following in our wake. We soon found we had braved the flood for peril. For although our first steps from the shelving bank were steady, our horses were soon floundering into pools, the water suddenly rising to their shoulders, or stumbling among shallows with a shifting bottom, where they were continually losing their footing among contending eddies. It was a life struggle for horse and rider. The roar of weir-like currents battling across the shallows, the snorting of our affrighted horses, mingled with the varied shouts of the horsemen, as our beasts and the occasion needed, made it a scene of intense excitement, and gave to the river a life to which it had been a stranger for many a weary age. Thank God! instead of adding to the deluge victims of the spot, "it came to pass that we escaped all safe to land." Dismounting to right our saddles, and breathe our panting steeds awhile, our eye retraced the perilous zigzag passage we had braved, thankful that the carriage had not proved our tomb, which it inevitably would have done if private interests had not clashed with headstrong folly. As I raised my eyes I saw Raphael and Nicholas riveted to the banks, watching our progress with fascinated gaze.

Our actual joy was sobered on reflecting that the stream had to be braved again, if we would revisit the world and the home we love.

So vaulting cheerily into the saddle we dashed across the plain, with the fleet Cossacks caracolling by our side, while the sharp clanging ring of their clattering arms fell like stirring music on the soul. On, on we sped right merrily, laughing danger and fear aside.

As my thoughts, with our gentle pace, fell into their usual train, it suddenly occurred to me that, save the letter for Colonel D——, I had left behind me, in the pocket of our carriage, all the Government documents which gave importance and authority to our travel. All regrets, however, were now idle, and so I continued on, trusting to what Sterne calls "that cheating and cheated slut," bright-eyed Hope. In half an hour we left the solitary wilderness behind us, and entered upon the life and occupations of the cantonments. Men in half military, half rustic dress were moving about in enclosed plantations. Horned cattle and cavalry horses were grazing together in paddocks hedged in by stone walls, while soldier-husbandmen were driving unwieldy teams afield along bottomless lanes and extemporized roads. At a bend in our track we came suddenly upon the barrack-quarters. High over the entrance-gate to the station stood, according to Russian usage, a rude son of the Don, fully armed, his head encased in a rough fur shako. He was maintaining a watchful outlook over the whole surrounding wilderness. On presenting our letter to the officer on duty, I had soon reason to deplore the absence of my Government vouchers, for my letter was returned to me, with the unwelcome intelligence that the Colonel had only a few hours before started for Erivan—that we must have passed him unseen—that he had gone on business, which would detain him for days. I hereupon explained the motive of our visit, and suggested that as a letter to the Colonel was one only of formality, the officer in command should break the seal and satisfy its purpose. "A Dieu ne plaise," was the instant reply. "No one but the owner may presume to open such a letter with such a seal, and so addressed." All this was said in a mos courteous way, but with looks and tones to show the decision was final. To speak of important official papers which I could not produce would only be to confirm or awaken a Russian's natural suspicion of a stranger's purpose in a land of their recent rule. So I merely asked for my alternative; would they advise me to abandon my project, after so much fatigue, at the moment of its anticipated realization? "Well," said the one who was evidently their chief, although his uniform bore no signs of it, "if your object is the singular one of visiting our cantonments and the mountain, you will find as hearty a welcome among us as if you were armed with the authority of the Czar himself, instead of arriving as unrecommended strangers." On this, bidding a young officer accompany us, and to see, in the mean time, that horses were prepared to carry us, as far as practicable, up the mountain, he requested us to alight, and, excusing his own personal attendance, assured us that, under the subaltern's guidance, the whole station was open to inspection, "although," he said, "I fear, as it is remote from the capital, and of little importance, your expectations will be disappointed. However, as that is one of the two motives for your honoring us with a visit, it is my duty to aid in its gratification." With such plausible words, bowing and smiling, he relieved himself of our presence.

The young subaltern was chary enough of his replies to our questions, and determined that through him we should be nothing the wiser for our visit. He had only recently joined from Moscow, and so knew as little of the place as a clod of the valley. In fulfilment of his duty he led us to a large gloomy-looking messroom, and then to the adjutant's office, where under promise to rejoin us "Si chasse, Si chasse," he left us, professedly to see after our horses. His "Si chasse," however, became such a weary hour, that I began to apprehend we were prisoners condemned to solitary confinement. Happily the door yielded to my hand, and so I escaped into the open air. I entered one block of buildings after another, without finding any but common soldiers, who knew nothing, and so could tell nothing.

I lighted at last by the merest accident upon the plausible chief. He was as bland as ever with honeyed words, in spite of my clouded brow. I reminded him that the hours were passing away without our realizing his promise. He looked surprised, and requested me to explain myself. "Where are the horses," I asked, "which three hours ago were to be here instantly?" "Pardon me," he replied, "you do not seem to be aware that, as our settlement is small, and rarely visited, and the season for camp exercises closed, our horses are all now turned adrift for pasture. And then, as these are not of high-bred English mettle, but are mere mountain colts, you can easily suppose they will make a wide range in grazing, and will need much time and many men for the battue." "But surely," I said, "you can find us two horses without all this ado?" He was not certain of that. The commonest station-master throughout the Russias was compelled to keep a certain number of horses always in reserve. How much more necessary was this at a military outpost! But I seemed to forget that the question is not of two, but twenty-two. "Twenty-two!" I exclaimed, laughing right out. "Why you would multiply our two simple selves into as many individuals as are contained in a Spanish grandee's title." "Oh," he replied, "we must provide not for you only, but also for your guard." "What guard?" I asked. "We want no guard to the mountain side, every inch of which is commanded by your quarters." "Oh! pardon me," he said: "you are not so informed of this locality as I am. Before reaching the ascent you would have to ride through a thick jungle, where you would be sure to be picked off by some scoundrel scout, unseen, without our being able to render you the slightest assistance. We have no security here but in strong pickets. Even our night sentinels are often relieved of life before they are relieved from duty. Rest quietly here for to-night," he went on, "and start fresh with the early morning. My orderly here will show you a room, and supply your wants from our humble mess, if you do not choose to join our table. In this out-of-the-way place we have none of the luxuries of bed and board—little, in fact, beyond a welcome." As we had fled empty-handed from the passage of the Araxes, our inner man by this time was in the exhaustion of famine.

Taking counsel, therefore, of our circumstances, we determined to abandon the mountain and return to our vehicle before evening reduced us to further ungracious courtesy at the hands of these ungracious strangers. We lost much time in recovering our steeds and our escort, and when these finally appeared we saw at a glance that the welcome of the stall had been as liberal as that of the table. Wherever we moved, every one shrunk from our approach as though we were tainted with the plague, and when we finally mounted to depart no officer appeared to receive our thanks for rare hospitality, or wish us the *glückliche Reise*, which is the traveller's right even in barbarous lands. We rode out from the camp, shaking its dust from our feet, as of a city doomed to the pilgrim's curse.

When we reached the station, the old Cerebus was waiting to receive us with the kindly welcome of the Somavah. My spirit, chastened by the sobering whisper of the night, left me powerless for rebuke. I had not the heart to chide him for his misleading counsel of the morning. And, perhaps, after all he was himself deceived. Hard thoughts had brooded in my breast against him, as I rode back disappointed from the camp. "He must," I said to myself, "have known of the non-existence of the pontoon—of the difficulty of the passage—of the absence of the Colonel from the camp, and of the consequent reception we should experience." Nay, I had gone so far as to suppose he had assisted to it. And so, *en revanche*, I had mentally resolved to show up his delinquencies in the right way, in the right place. Now, however, better thoughts ruled me—thoughts of love and peace, and so I dismissed him trembling to the ceaseless summons of his screaming squaw.

In the presence of his greater, I smiled at my lesser plague. Howbeit, twice in an interval of years, to travel far and wearily, and fail at last, in looking from the mountain's side o'er all the patriarchal world, was no slight grief to me. However, I brought the muses to my aid; and so, amid the brawling tempest of domestic strife which burst in ceaseless clamor from within, I breathed aloud the gentle dirge which oft has soothed my cares to rest:—

"Come, Disappointment, come!
  Not in thy terrors clad;
Come in thy meekest, saddest guise;
Thy chastening rod but terrifies
  The restless and the bad;"

and bethinking me of the Cerberus' "disappointment" and "chastening rod," contentment was my instant bliss.

My counsel to my countrymen, who, like myself, may sigh to visit the cradle of mankind, is—Be sure your papers are of the first authority, always *en règle*, and never absent from your person. As my experience of *private* Russian courtesy and hospitality is beyond all praise, and as I have still to linger in the land, and wander among the spurs of Mount Ararat, I must school myself into having patience. And so, as my midnight lamp is fading into darkness, I bid the jealous spirit of the land "Good night."

"Good night! good night! parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good night till it be morrow."

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
50,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $41,102·26.	
	Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	948,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.
INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,

George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 12 31§

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000,
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,

HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,

Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.
2 22fmw§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
528 Knit Jackets.
18,650 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,889 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4000 tin cups,
2500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8100 ft. coil chain,

90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
110 wagon saddle-trees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 ft. linen hose,
200 ft. gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,
100 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
846 lbs. sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,
39 lbs. iodide potassa,

300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M. and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 1§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
2 9 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant, 1st class	2·25
2d class	1·30

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11·30 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 21f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·29 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8§

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·15 P. M., Express. 6·25 P. M., Express. 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY,
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery, Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc. etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 6tf

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, August 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 31
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, September 7
ETNA	Wednesday, September 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Wednesday, September 14

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, September 7, from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port September 7.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, September 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 31, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent.
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Serious Riots at the Montreal Elections—The Candidates Guarded by the Military—Thirty Persons Wounded by a Cavalry Charge.

MONTREAL, August 29—A. M.—In the nominations for members of the new Parliament in this city to-day, Mr. D'Arcy McGee was hooted down. He could not claim a hearing—in fact, was completely prevented from speaking.

Mr. Cartier's friends raised a riot.

At other places of nominations, Mr. Lanctot, the Liberal candidate, who favors annexation to the United States, had to be guarded to his home by a force of police.

Three men were dangerously beaten during the melee, and several others were more or less injured.

The Troops in Collision with the People—A Cavalry Charge, and Thirty Persons Severely Wounded.

MONTREAL, August 29—P. M.—The election riot in East Montreal to-day was much more serious than at first reported.

The troops were called out, when the disturbance became alarming. The cavalry charged on the populace, or as the assemblage is termed, the mob.

Two squadrons of dragoons had to guard the candidates on their way to their homes from the places of nomination.

The casualties resulting from the collision between the military and the people are very severe and number upwards of thirty.

None of them are as yet reported fatal.

The Issues.

From the Montreal Herald, August 28.

We have reason to believe that people in all parts of the Dominion, not least in the sister provinces, are looking forward with interest and anxiety to the election contest now going on in Montreal West. Apart from the great personal popularity of Mr. McGee, the contest is in some sense viewed as one between Fenianism and good order. We find this impression coming to us in our correspondence from the extreme parts of the Dominion, and there is reason for it. It has been remarked (by Mr. James Smith, among others) that Mr. Devlin has made no denial or condemnation of Fenianism. He has not, of course, called himself a Fenian. He will deny that he has been an avowed one; but he knows full well the character of his support, which has split off from Mr. McGee, and he deals with Fenianism very tenderly accordingly. At his last West meeting in Victoria square he had Mr. David, advocate, to speak for him. Mr. David gave a very mild and neat definition of Fenianism as applied to the prisoners Mr. Devlin defended at Sweetsburg. He said they were "brave men, whose patriotism had unfortunately led them rather too far into danger; and that it 'redounded to Mr. Devlin's honor' that he had been so successful in his efforts to relieve them from their difficult ties." He abused the British Government in the most outrageous terms, describing it as the "common tyrant of Ireland and Canada, both of which countries are groaning under the yoke of oppression." This speech of Mr. David was uttered in French. It is the ground on which the suffrages of the French-speaking electors of Montreal West were asked for by Mr. Devlin, and on which Mr. Devlin should be defeated.

The electors had better look the issue thus put fairly and squarely in the face. There is no blinking it. There is no pretense of denial or explanation of the correctness of the report of Mr. David's speech, which has now been published two or three days, and been a subject of conversation in the streets.

If we turn to the East, and look at the character of Mr. Lanctot's opposition to Mr. Cartier, we find that it is based on communism, intense hatred of British connection, and open preference for a connection with the United States. In other words, to borrow a term from an evening contemporary, it "is French Fenianism of a malignant sort."

In politics there is no middle feature. Every voter must support one principle or the other in issue in the elections. In Montreal East, it is Mr. Cartier and the Dominion, *i. e.*, working out our separate career, under the protection of Great Britain on one side, and Mr. Lanctot and demagoguism, communism and annexation on the other. In Montreal West the issue is nearly the same. Mr. McGee represents the Dominion and British connection on one side; Mr. Devlin such views as those set forth by Mr. David on the other. And every newspaper and voter who does not support the one does support the other, whatever hypocritical professions may be made to the contrary.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Reciprocity Treaty Between the United States and the Hawaiian Government Approved by the King in Cabinet Council—An Envoy to Japan—Cruise of the Lackawanna.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—Honolulu dates are to the 22d inst. The reciprocity treaty between the Hawaiian Government and the United States has been approved by the King in Cabinet Council, and the Legislative Assembly has been called together to ratify it and alter the laws so far as necessary, and the text of the new treaty will be published in a few days.

The text of the treaty is understood to be that Hawaiian sugars of not higher grade than No. 12, Dutch standard, rice, cotton, fruits, and some other export products are to be admitted free of duty, and that some of the principal products and manufactures of the United States are to be duty free at the Hawaiian ports.

The Hawaiian Government is about sending an Envoy Extraordinary to Jeddo to negotiate a commercial treaty with Japan. Daniel C. Waterman is named as Envoy.

Dr. F. Hutchinson, Hawaiian Minister of the Interior, has been seriously injured by a mad ox. His condition is precarious.

The United States steamer Lackawanna had sailed from Honolulu on a cruise. Her destination is not known, but it is supposed to be to locate and survey islands in the North Pacific, and to take possession in the name of the United States.

Marriages of Protestants and Roman Catholics.

By recent orders from Rome mixed marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics can only be celebrated by the Roman Catholic clergy in England, on condition that no celebration of the marriage ceremony according to the rites of the Protestant Church shall subsequently take place. It appears, however, that a Prince Gonzaga, a Roman Catholic, after having been married the other day at St. James', Spanish Place, by a Roman Catholic priest, went through the marriage ceremony at a Protestant church. The priest who married him, hearing of this, addressed the following letter to the Westminster *Gazette*:—

"ST. JAMES', SPANISH PLACE, W., August 1, 1867.—Sir:—My attention has been called to a statement in the Westminster *Gazette* that the Prince Gonzaga, after having been married at St. James', Spanish Place, went through the marriage ceremony at a neighboring Protestant church. Will you allow me to inform your readers that the knowledge of his intention of thus acting had been entirely withheld from me, otherwise I would not have assisted at his marriage?

"I am, sir, truly yours in Christ,

"EDWARD TAYLER."

Repudiation.

The *Round Table's* leader this week deals with Mr. Pendleton's recent exposition of modern Democracy after this manner:—

"Mr. Pendleton, who was a candidate for Vice-President at the last election, and who was a heavy load for his ticket to carry, is striving to rise into new distinction by means which, we trust, will sink him out of sight. He is preaching in the West repudiation of the national debt; not an open, simple refusal to pay the debt, but a mean evasion of its obligations, such as skilful rogues resort to when they would hold fast to outward respectability."

The Webb Sisters.

The London *News*, speaking of the first appearance of the Webb Sisters in London, at the Olympic, where they played in *The Grasshopper*, alias *Fanchon the Cricket*, says:—"The two sisters, particularly Miss Ada Webb, were very warmly received and encouraged, but the drama appeared to meet with only qualified approval."

MURDER IN LANSINGBURG, N. Y.

A Woman Thrown from a Carriage Into the Public Street and Killed—A Strangely Mysterious Case.

TROY, N. Y., August 29.—A terrible and mysterious woman murder was committed in the adjoining town of Lansingburg last evening. A partial statement of the facts, so far as ascertained, has sent a thrill of horror throughout these surrounding communities, the detective experts, up to this time, having afforded the public no satisfactory clue as to how the dreadful circumstances took place. At about 8 o'clock last evening, a gentleman named Bulson, while walking along State street in Lansingburg village, had his attention attracted by groaning noises proceeding from a passing carriage.

Sergeant King, of the Metropolitan police, was at once notified by Mr. Bulson of the strange accident, who at once gave chase to the carriage, the guilty occupant of which had by this time discovered the pursuit, and, turning into a dark street, made his escape, only after having thrown the body of a dying girl from the carriage upon the highway. Upon retracing his steps the police sergeant discovered the body of the girl dead by the street side. A little further on a considerable bundle of clothing for female use was found, consisting of a jockey hat, skirt, underclothing, and a handkerchief marked "Carrie." There is no doubt that the girl was thrown from the carriage, as already stated, and thus met her death, though she could have lived but a very short time anyway. The remains were at once removed to the station house, where they were laid out for identification. Soon after the occurrence, two relatives of Miss Annie Connors, of Cohoes, appeared and identified the body as that of a relative of theirs by that name, though there was a want of positiveness in the identifying. It was subsequently ascertained that Miss Conners was at home, alive and well.

The remains were finally ascertained to be those of a well nigh unknown woman, named Carrie Hubbard, a beautiful creature, formerly residing at Pittstown, in this county, which place she left some time since for Lansingburg, where she has lived for several months past. Chief Detective Lemuel Hurlburt is now at Pittstown solving out the antecedents of this last unfortunate. She could not have been more than nineteen years of age, and was about five feet in height, with a florid complexion, and auburn hair. A *post mortem* examination revealed unmistakably the fact that Miss Hubbard was, previous to her being thrown from the carriage, the victim of a most rough and unsuccessful surgical operation, and that when it was ascertained that she was beyond hope of recovery, and must die within a very short time, she was violently thrown upon the street, to the end that the detection of the living might be avoided. A coroner's jury was empanelled this morning, before which appeared a sister of the deceased, who had not seen her since last November, when she was employed in dress-making.

Two witnesses testified that they saw the deceased ten minutes before she died, near a Mr. Tracy's ice house, a man holding her hands and remarking that he could do nothing for her, after which the stranger, with his victim, entered a carriage and drove away very rapidly.

The doctors testified that the post mortem disclosed a dreadfully diseased womb and bowels. A Pittstown woman testified that she had employed the deceased, but discharged her on the ground that she was not strong enough to do the work. She regarded her as of good character, and never knew of her keeping male company.

A man named Burt Gardner, living at the house of the last witness, Kate G. Groff, left there at about the same time as the deceased. He has been sent for and will be examined this evening. Gardner is described as a tall, slim young man, with dark complexion, but not dark hair, wearing a straw hat and light spotted clothes.

P. S.—John Henry, an alleged paramour of Mrs. Wager, supposed to have performed the operation on the person of the murdered woman, and who is suspected of having thrown his victim from the carriage, has been arrested, as has also Christopher Oscar Williams, the alleged seducer of the girl.—*N. Y. Herald.*

General Beauregard at Long Branch—His Political Views, Etc.

LONG BRANCH, August 28.—Having noticed in your issue of yesterday the arrival at Long Branch of General Beauregard, who held a command in the late Confederate army, I was induced to seek, see, and converse with him. I found him quietly ensconced in the vicinity of the Mansion House, where he was surrounded by a few select souvenirs of other days, and in his conversation expressed himself feelingly and frankly in relation to that trying ordeal through which the country had passed, and the equally terrible one through which it is now taking its transition.

I found the General to be, in manners, person, and appearance, a fair representative descendant of the Huguenots. He is rather below the medium height, and of a slight but muscular physique. I had the pleasure of meeting him in the winter of 1851 on board a flat-boat on his way to New Orleans to be one of the counsel in an important case between prominent members of the bon-ton, which many of of the disciples of Blackstone may yet remember. His locks were then raven black, now they are touched with the frosts of time. He is sanguine of the future if conciliatory measures be adopted, and that the Government will for ages present an undivided front, standing as a monument of terror, and receiving the homage of an appreciative world.

When interrogated in relation to Mexican affairs, he very frankly disclaimed having at any time sympathized or encouraged the Austrian-French alliance for the possession of Mexico, and looked upon the invasion as an eutopian idea, generated in the brain of Louis Napoleon. He also entertained a hope that there would yet arise one that would in time bring out of chaos the distracted elements now existing in Mexico, which would eventually become an integral part of the American Union. He spoke of General Grant in very complimentary terms, and pronounces him a thorough military tactician, but in a square stand-up fight, with equal numbers, he considered Lee his superior.

In making allusion to some of the generals connected with the late Rebellion, Stonewall Jackson came in for a share of comment, as among the faithful defenders of the Confederate cause; although at times he was led to believe that through rashness and recklessness he sacrificed unnecessarily the lives of many Southern soldiers. He cherished the hope that through the instrumentality of President Johnson, and the conservative reconstruction policy inaugurated by him, the Government would be again restored to its primitive purity, as transmitted by the fathers of the republic. The General in conclusion expressed a desire that the American people in future would, in the language of Clay, know "no North, no South, no East, no West," and that they were of one common family, pledged, for weal or woe, in support of the only true system of government extant, and that the past should be forgotten while we cling to the shelter of the same old vine and fig tree, away from kingly misrule, where nothing can make us afraid. He trusted that at no distant day Congress would gently yield a system of reconstruction, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people of the several Southern States. This agreeable interview, with one of the most distinguished among the Generals of the late Confederacy, terminated much too soon.—*N. Y. World.*

The Drowning of the Beecher Children.

The Boston *Traveller* gives particulars of the death by drowning of two daughters of Rev. Charles Beecher, and a son of Dr. Edward Beecher, in Pentucket Pond, at Georgetown. There were with them in the boat at the time another son of Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., and a son of Rev. William Coffin, of Batavia, N. Y., who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Charles Beecher, and the boat was capsized probably by an entanglement of the sail. These two persons were rescued, and the bodies of the drowned were recovered in about three hours. Esther and Harriet, daughters of Rev. Charles Beecher, were aged sixteen and twelve years, and Albert, the son of Dr. Edward Beecher, was aged twenty years. It will be remembered that a cousin of the deceased—a son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe—was drowned at Hanover, N. H., while bathing in the Connecticut river, a few years ago. This calamity, so sad to the parents and friends of the deceased, will insure to them, in their bereavment, the sympathy of thousands in all parts of the land. The accident occurred on Tuesday morning. Mr. Albert Beecher was a young man of excellent character and agreeable manners. He had been visiting in Hartford, and left that city to visit his uncle Charles and his family.

—Baron Ricasoli, the Italian Prime Minister, is on a visit to Rome.

Descent of an Enormous Meteor in Lake Ontario.

Captain Turner, of the schooner *Algerine*, who arrived at Hamilton on Friday morning (23d), reports having witnessed, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a splendid phenomenon in the descent of an immense meteor into Lake Ontario, which struck the water not more than three hundred yards from his vessel. The captain was standing on the main hatch. The vessel was about twelve miles off the Niagara lighthouse, bearing S. S. W. Attention was attracted by a sudden illumination from the northwest, which almost instantly increased to a dazzling brilliancy. On turning he beheld a large body of fire in the heavens, which seemed to be approaching at a descent of about thirty degrees, and growing rapidly large as it came nearer, the observation of time being so brief as hardly to admit of computation in seconds.

The momentary impression of Captain Turner was that certain destruction awaited his vessel, as the terrific missile seemed to be directed to strike the vessel broadside. The time for reflection, however, was brief, and the light emitted was so blinding in its effect that the man at the wheel and another of the crew on deck fell prostrate, and remained stupefied with terror. The captain himself, as he states, remained transfixed, and saw the fiery body enter the water some three hundred yards ahead of his vessel, about two points to the windward. A loud explosion attended the contact with the water, which was sharp and deafening, equal to a thunderbolt close at hand, and a large volume of steam and spray ascended into the air, which was noticed for some moments afterward. The captain estimates that the meteor was a body of about twenty feet in diameter. A long trail of flame of the most intense brilliancy was noticed as it struck the water.

Quinine.

It is a good thing, says an English paper, that India seems likely to be able to supply the whole world with quinine, for not only was the American supply uncertain, it was actually threatened with extinction, owing to the reckless way in which the Indians killed the trees in the process of stripping, planting, of course, no new ones. Mr. M'Ivor, who has been ably seconding Mr. Clement R. Markham's effort at chinchona planting, finds that by removing only one long strip of bark and immediately covering the wound with moss, the bark is renewed, provided the cambium be not injured. The new bark, moreover, is thicker and richer in alkaloids than the original one. Indeed, Mr. Broughton, the newly-appointed "quinologist" at Ootacamund, tells us that the average yield of cultivated plants is nearly two per cent. higher than that of the wild American samples—7 per cent., instead of from 4·16 to 5·66 per cent. The only drawback is that the kind which grows most freely in India is the red bark, the quinine from which is usually mixed with a considerable portion of chinchonidine and other allied alkaloids, along with resin and coloring matter not easily separable. Still, however, since we shall use probably more and more quinine every year, it is better to have the mixture than none at all. Mr. Broughton suggests that these "amorphous alkaloid substances" may have virtues of their own; but possibly, with more perfect processes, they may be found separable. Anyhow, it is better to take what India can give us for dispensary use, than to prepare (as they do in some dispensaries) their *mistura quiniæ* out of concentrated infusion of quassia and calumba, with a dash of aromatic sulphuric acid.

Martyrs to Carelessness.

If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for this havoc in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. FRAGRANT SOZODONT, the world-renowned antiseptic dentrifice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

CHINCHILLA, ESQUIMAUX, AND DUFFLE BEAVERS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

All of which we offer to the Trade at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2½ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN Street, BURLINGTON, N. J.

8 21 12t

GERMANTOWN. — SEVERAL DESIRABLE Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, Germantown

8 8 1m*

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2m8p

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

8 16 fmwtS30

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information cal at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2jrp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 lltf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

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809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

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Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

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HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $193·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118·91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180·91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
5 16tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

September 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, without reserve, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [8 29 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.

First very large and most attractive special package sale of
SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
on a credit of four months. At 11 o'clock
On Monday, September 2, 1867,
by order of Messrs. Schneider Brothers, of New York,
200 CASES SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
of their own well-known manufacture, comprising a most extensive and beautifully assorted selection.

It will be to the interest of every dress-goods buyer to attend this sale, as it will be, no doubt, the largest and most imposing display of this class of goods this season in Philadelphia, the entire offering being arranged in packages for wholesale trade. [8 27 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

September 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 28 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

To Distillers and Others.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT DISTILLERY, ARCH STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.
LARGE STILL, 14 LARGE VATS, LEASE OF FOUR YEARS, ETC.
To-morrow Morning, at 11 o'clock.

Lease of 4 years at $500 per annum, large still, 920 gallons; 14 large vats, 2 force pumps, copper pipes, water pipes, large spigots, etc. 1t

STOCKS, ETC.
On Tuesday,

September 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, without reserve—

517 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine) Passenger Railway Company.

165 shares Shamokin Coal Company.

REAL ESTATE SALE, September 3.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Brower, minors.—DWELLING, Richmond street, between the Frankford road and Shackamaxon street.

BUSINESS LOCATION—Large and valuable building and large lot, known as the "Ninth United Presbyterian Church," Nos. 2005, 2007, and 2009 N. Second street, 54 feet front, 119 feet deep to Palethorp street, two fronts. Immediate possession.

VERY VALUABLE HOTEL and large lot, known as the "Abbey," Township line road, near the Wissahickon. $1600 may remain.

Peremptory Sale—For account of whom it may concern—OIL LANDS, 2800 acres, West Virginia. Sale absolute.

BUSINESS LOCATION—Four-story Brick Dwelling, No. 238 S. Fifth street, north of Spruce street.

Three-story Brick STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1716 Callowhill street, east of Fifteenth. Immediate possession.

COUNTRY PLACE, 3½ acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1706 Vaney street, between Spruce and Pine streets.

Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1634 Shippen street, west of Sixteenth.

BUILDING LOT, Dauphin street, west of Coral street.

TRACT 100 ACRES Coal and Timber Lands, Jay township, Elk county, Pa. [8 28 6t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale in West Philadelphia.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, ETC.
On Monday morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 502 South Forty-second street, West Philadelphia, will be sold, the Furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising Rosewood Piano Forte made by Manners, of New York; parlor, chamber, and dining-room carpets; mahogany chamber suits; cottage chamber furniture; beds and mattresses; library table and bookcase; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen furniture; refrigerator; lot of school furniture, etc. [8 30 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FELT HATS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.
On Wednesday morning,

September 4, comprising a very large assortment of new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention. Particulars in future advertisements. [8 24t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.......................................$500,000

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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 81mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.